

# THE ATHLETUM

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1. "Fortuna an sit cunctis fugitur Moribus."—Cicero.
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3. "Omnia ab ovo."—Cicero.
4. "In prison and ye visited me."—Cicero.
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6. "Labor omnia vincit."—Cicero.
7. "How far that little candle throws his beams!  
No shines a good deed in a naughty world!"—Boswell.
8. "Learn from Howard what Man owes to Man."—Boswell.

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London Agent: Mr. W. A. SMITH, 22, Mortimer-street, Regent-street W.

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SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1883.

## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
FREDERICK THE GREAT ... ..	41
POWELL'S WANDERINGS IN A WILD COUNTRY ... ..	42
THE LEOPRIC MISSAL ... ..	43
MISS THOMAS'S LIFE OF GEORGE SAND ... ..	44
NOVELS OF THE WEEK ... ..	45
PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS ... ..	46
ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS ... ..	46
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS ... ..	48
THE INSURANCE OF MANUSCRIPTS AGAINST FIRE; CHARLES LAMB'S WORKS; EUPHUISM; SALE ... ..	49—50
LITERARY GOSSIP ... ..	50
SCIENCE—HARRINGTON'S LIFE OF SIR W. E. LOGAN; LIBRARY TABLE; THE INDIAN SURVEY; ASTRO- NOMICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; GOSSIP ... ..	51—54
FINE ARTS—LIBRARY TABLE; THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT; GOSSIP ... ..	54—56
MUSIC—WEEK; GOSSIP ... ..	57
DRAMA—ROSS NEIL'S PLAYS; WEEK; GOSSIP ... ..	57—58
MISCELLANEA ... ..	58

## LITERATURE

*Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa.* By the Duc de Broglie. From the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mr. John Lillie. 2 vols. (Sampson Low & Co.)

*Friedrich II. in Englischen Urtheilen.* Von E. du Bois-Reymond. (Berlin, Akademie der Wissenschaften.)

THE Duc de Broglie's work is the first of a series of studies which he proposes to write on the age of Frederick the Great, and it will not be disputed that the subject is worthy of all the labour he may care to bestow upon it. In that epoch the whole state system of Europe was transformed. Ancient alliances were broken up, nations which had formerly been unimportant started into prominence, and the way was prepared for the great and decisive conflicts of our own day. All this is fully recognized by the Duc de Broglie, and we need hardly say that he has produced a very interesting book. The latest results of investigation in Berlin and Vienna he has used freely; and he has had access to all the documents of the period which are preserved in the French archives. The materials thus provided for him he has woven into a skilful narrative, in which there is not a dull page; and if its tone had been as impartial as its style is animated and graceful, it might have been an exceedingly valuable contribution to historical literature.

Unfortunately the Duc de Broglie has approached his subject in the spirit rather of a patriot than of an historian, and it is impossible to accept his account of the political forces which agitated the civilized world in the early years of Frederick's reign. According to the Duc de Broglie, France was led to associate herself with the Prussian king in opposition to Austria by devotion to that beautiful entity, an "idea." Already, it seems, she was enthusiastic for "the vague principle of nationality"; and her "idea" was that it would be well to "re-establish the German empire according to its primitive conception; that is to say, free from Austrian preponderance." Now it may be doubted whether France, any more than other nations, has ever really made war for an idea. Without referring to recent instances in which this lofty conception has been supposed to play a great part, we

may recall the time when Henry II. broke into Germany for the purpose of defending "German liberty." Even in the sixteenth century that sounded well; but it was rather marred by the fact that the defence of "German liberty" resulted in the annexation of valuable German territory. Richelieu was as zealous for the rights of German Protestants as Henry II. had been for the rights of German princes; yet no one supposed that Richelieu had any other aim than to secure for France the kind of advantages she obtained after his death by the Peace of Westphalia. There is no evidence that Belle-Isle was more disinterested than his predecessors. It is true, as the Duc de Broglie insists, that when Belle-Isle induced the French Government to form an alliance with Frederick, he did not definitely say that France would expect to be compensated; but it was unnecessary that he should do so. If his schemes had succeeded his country would have been amply compensated without previous arrangement. Austria would have been rendered powerless; it would have been made more difficult than ever for the German states to combine against aggression; and so France would have been able not only to maintain her supremacy in Europe, but to create opportunities for enriching herself at the expense of her neighbours. Even the Duc de Broglie admits that she was influenced by her traditional jealousy of Austria, and that at the French Court a crowd of young nobles clamoured for a war in which they hoped to obtain rapid promotion; but this is not the whole truth. When France decided to violate her pledges with regard to the Pragmatic Sanction, she was thinking not at all of the welfare of Germany, but of the promotion of her own interests, and an adequate record of the period cannot be written by any historian who does not frankly acknowledge her selfishness.

The Duc de Broglie detests Frederick, and there is much more justification for his bitter judgments than Carlyle would have been willing to allow. Frederick did not pretend to have very honourable motives when he invaded Silesia; his countrymen have no reason to be proud of the way in which he accomplished his purpose; and it is regrettable to find an eminent man of science like Prof. du Bois-Reymond defending the indefensible. It is easy, however, to exaggerate Frederick's misdeeds. He ought not, for instance, to be held responsible for all the misery with which the war of the Austrian succession afflicted the world; for the struggle would have been inevitable even if he had not struck the first blow. Again, although the claim of Prussia to the Silesian duchies had been dormant for a long time, Frederick did not doubt that it was valid; and as regards the Pragmatic Sanction, it had received the assent of King Frederick William on condition of his rights in Jülich being protected. This condition having been neglected, Frederick considered, naturally enough, that the accompanying obligation had ceased to be binding. Another circumstance in his favour is that the Silesians quickly reconciled themselves to his rule. They would have been less compliant if they had objected very seriously to the incorporation of the province with the Prussian

monarchy. These considerations do not induce the Duc de Broglie to mitigate the severity of his censures, but he might have been expected to perceive the force of an obvious retort to which he exposes himself. He says:—

"What an extent of territory had been gained from the time of Francis I. to that of Louis XV.! What distances had been traversed! How much greatness had been acquired! Immortal honour is the meed of the royal house to which the unparalleled progress of those long years is due; and posterity, still preserving the mutilated remains of that inheritance, after all our misfortunes, owes deep gratitude to the Bourbon kings."

But if posterity owes deep gratitude to the Bourbon kings, why is Frederick to be so harshly condemned for having followed their example? After all, the seizure of Silesia outraged no moral rule which was not at least equally outraged by the seizure of Strasbourg.

The manner in which Frederick ended his first war was not more creditable to him than the manner in which he began it, and it is natural that the Duc de Broglie should blame him for having deserted his great ally. But here, again, the Duc de Broglie's indignation is excessive. All the objects for which Frederick had attacked the Queen of Hungary had been attained, and as the sovereign of a poor country he could not but wish for peace. The Duc de Broglie is sure that if he had gone on with the war he would not have been betrayed by the French, but Frederick was too shrewd not to see that their ultimate intentions were incompatible with the enduring interests of Prussia. He was unwilling, by ruining the house of Hapsburg, to place every German state at the mercy of the house of Bourbon; and probably he argued that France did not deserve much consideration, since she had helped him merely in order to make him the instrument of her own ambition. Most Frenchmen denounced Frederick for what seemed to them the basest treachery; but the same impression was not produced everywhere. Englishmen and the people of Holland thought that he acted wisely, and even Voltaire congratulated him on his prudence in being content with the advantages he had gained. "I believe," wrote Voltaire, "that you will force all the Powers to make peace, and that the hero of the age will be the pacificator of Germany and of Europe." The Duc de Broglie is persuaded that in thus congratulating Frederick "the great writer inaugurated the broad system of indifference to public misfortunes in which he was imitated by so many disciples twenty years afterwards." Whether or not this view be accurate, the Duc de Broglie certainly does not overrate the importance of the war which Frederick, so far as his own share in it was concerned, abruptly closed. It led to the revival of the national spirit of Germany; and it is hardly surprising that German writers, impressed by so striking a result, attempt to estimate Frederick's true place in history in a temper very different from that which animates the latest of his French critics.

Although the Duc de Broglie is less than fair to Frederick and rather more than fair to his own country, many passages of his book are in every respect worthy of his

reputation. Nothing could be better in its way than his sketch of the social influences which dominated the Court of Louis XV.; and no writer has drawn a more vivid portrait of Cardinal Fleury, "whose age, while it rendered him insensible to the passions of the heart, made him all the more skilful in manipulating its weaknesses." The characters of Belle-Isle and Marshal de Broglie, too, he places in new lights; and he understands perfectly the part which Maria Theresa was enabled to play by her remarkable combination of masculine energy with feminine tact and grace. The Duc de Broglie fails only when he deals with matters in the treatment of which he unconsciously yields to a temptation he claims to have resisted, the temptation to "seek in the past for misplaced allusions to the present."

Prof. du Bois-Reymond's clever pamphlet suffers from much the same defects as the Duc de Broglie's book. The Prussian professor is too ardent a patriot to be an impartial critic of the system of territorial aggrandizement pursued by the house of Hohenzollern, and he seems annoyed that Englishmen decline to view it with as much satisfaction as he himself. He defends the seizure of Silesia by the *tu quoque* argument that Warren Hastings was as unscrupulous. Few Englishmen would now care to defend the political morality of Hastings, and it is to be regretted that a learned man of science should come forward as the uncompromising defender of the policy of blood and iron. The system of autocratic government which the professor upholds is not likely to find admirers here, and he overlooks the obvious fact that when the great man was gone who gave it its force and vigour, it brought about the catastrophe of Jena.

*Wanderings in a Wild Country; or, Three Years among the Cannibals of New Britain.*  
By Wilfred Powell. (Sampson Low & Co.)

MR. POWELL is already known as a Pacific explorer from papers contributed to the Geographical and other societies, and the exceptional length of his residence in a locality so little known as New Britain is an additional claim on our attention. His principal acquaintance with the people, and indeed almost all his excursions into the interior were made in the Gazelle peninsula at the north-east end of the island, and in the neighbouring Duke of York group, where a few traders and missionaries are settled; but the intercourse of the people with Europeans has as yet been so slight that his study of their character and habits could be carried on among the coast people as well as in the interior. He seems to be a close and careful observer, and his "slight notes," as he modestly calls his book, contain a good deal of interesting matter, while, as he explains, his long residence in the country enables him to appreciate the difficulty of problems which the passing observer solves so easily. He describes the children and several of their games, and moralizes on the contrast between their attractive innocent appearance and the cannibal atrocities of which they are frequent partakers. These seem especially horrible, the women, for whom such luxuries are usually *tabu*, taking a leading part. This, however, does

not seem to show that the sex is held in special honour, for they are treated, we are told, like beasts of burden, and besides "they have a saying in New Britain, 'Never trust any secret to a woman, for their tongues are hung with a double joint.'" The writer's account of one cannibal scene may at least be taken as a proof of his good faith, for the situation in which he describes himself, unable to interfere or even to remonstrate during a particularly cold-blooded and horrible performance, was not heroic, though we can quite believe it was unavoidable. Mr. Powell gives a full account of another transaction which was much canvassed at the time it happened. It may be remembered that some years ago a Wesleyan missionary, Mr. Brown, induced a number of Fijian converts to accompany him as teachers to the Duke of York group. They were stationed along the coast, and, naturally enough, some of them were killed and eaten. Mr. Brown demanded satisfaction, and, this being refused, carried the war into the enemy's country, with Mr. Powell as his ally, who excuses the proceeding on the ground that there was no alternative except to leave the country. They took every precaution, he says, to prevent abuses, their native allies being only allowed to plunder and kill, but not to eat their enemies, and he describes the result as very successful. In fact, with fairly good and cautious generalship, no serious resistance was possible. When all was over,

"a number of chiefs came over to see Mr. Brown, to declare their submission, and bringing some of the bones of the murdered men. They also brought *taboo*, in order to pay the fine. Mr. Brown told them that had they paid it in the first instance they could have saved bloodshed and their houses and plantations. They said, 'We did not know; it was not fighting—it was an earthquake.'"

We fully acknowledge the difficulty of their position; but Mr. Brown and Mr. Powell must expect that their conduct in this affair, whether as missionary or trader, will be sharply criticized.

To turn to pleasanter and less controverted matters, Mr. Powell wonders why more Englishmen do not seek their pleasure in these waters, which offer, he says, delightful yachting ground, while the fish in the rivers are so enlightened as to rise to a fly. There is besides the fascination of exploring in an absolutely unknown region. He himself has discovered—so he tells us, but he keeps the secret to himself—a group of islands which is not even set down in the charts, inhabited by a splendid race, with strange customs, but quite unarmed, and ignorant of war or of an outer world! As to the yachting, however, his own experience is not favourable, for he was shipwrecked, and narrowly escaped with his life; and we remember the storms which D'Urville encountered here fifty years ago, making all exploration impossible.

Some of Mr. Powell's natural history notes are curious. He had heard that the cassowary often falls a prey to the alligator, and though at first incredulous, he one day

"witnessed an interesting occurrence that may very possibly account for it. .... I saw a morroop (cassowary) come down to the water's edge, and stand for some minutes apparently watching the water carefully; it then stepped into the river where the water was about three feet deep, and,

partially squatting down, spread its wings out, submerging them, the feathers being spread and ruffled. The bird remained perfectly motionless; I also noticed that the eyes were closed as if asleep. It remained in this position for fully a quarter of an hour, when, suddenly closing its wings and straightening its feathers, it stepped out on to the bank, where, shaking itself several times, a quantity of small fishes fell from under the wings and from amidst the feathers, which were immediately picked up and swallowed. The fishes had evidently mistaken the feathers for a description of weed that grows in the water along the banks of the rivers in this island, and very much resembles the feathers of a cassowary, and in which the smaller fish hide to avoid the larger ones that prey on them. I think it would have been very easy for a crocodile to seize the bird whilst thus in the water."

Every one has heard of "stone implements," but few have, perhaps, realized the labour needed to produce them, and still fewer have observed the process. Mr. Powell's account of the manufacture of a stone club is therefore worth quoting:—

"The way it is made is peculiar: the native first takes a piece of suitable granite which he places in a slow fire of cocoa-nut shells, which give an immense heat, and allows it to become red hot. He then by the aid of a split bamboo, in the place of tongs, removes it from the fire, and begins to drop water on it, drop by drop, each drop falling exactly on the same place. That portion of the stone on which the water falls begins to crack and fly off, until the heat has gone out of the stone. He then repeats the operation until an irregular hole is formed through the centre; he then fixes a stick through it, and takes it off to a place where there is a large granite rock in which is a dent like a small basin. He hits the stone upon the rock until all the rough corners are knocked off and it is worn fairly round; then takes the end of the stick, and pressing the stone down into the hollow of the rock makes the stick revolve rapidly between his hands, weighting it with other stones fastened to the top of the stick, until that side of the stone is worn perfectly smooth and round. He then shifts the other side of the stone downwards and works at that until both are smooth and even, choosing a handle of tough wood, about four feet long, on to which he fixes the stone with gum from the breadfruit tree, leaving about four inches protruding at one end beyond the stone."

Mr. Powell's mention of the ancestral images in New Ireland is interesting on account of the essential resemblance to the wooden *karvans* of New Guinea—although the affinities of the New Irelanders are, he considers, rather with the Solomon islanders than with the people of New Guinea—and also from the fact that they are made of chalk, for with the doubtful exception of Oahu, in the Sandwich Islands, no pure chalk is found elsewhere in the Pacific.

Like many other cannibals, these people have (naturally) some knowledge of anatomy, and some of the surgical operations described by the author, if severe, are certainly ingenious. Mr. Powell calls attention to the necessity of a scientific expedition to this part of the Pacific while the materials necessary for investigating the history and relations of these races are still available. The work, if it is to be done at all, must be done quickly, for all that is most characteristic is rapidly disappearing. It is understood that Mr. Powell would not be unwilling, if the requisite aid were forthcoming, to undertake the task himself, and he seems well qualified to do so.



*The Leofric Missal.* Edited with Introduction and Notes by F. E. Warren. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THE famous Leofric Missal ranks high among the treasures of the Bodleian Library, and the authorities of the Clarendon Press could scarcely have given to the world a more acceptable and important publication than this, the first edition of the manuscript. They may be congratulated also upon having secured the services of Mr. Warren as the editor, already favourably known by his work on the Liturgy of the Celtic Church, reviewed in these columns about two years ago. That volume supplied ample assurance that his long-expected edition of the Leofric Missal would leave nothing to be desired in the way of care and labour to be spent upon it. If we remember rightly, Mr. Warren in his preface to the Celtic Liturgy gave a kind of hint that he was engaged also on a similar work upon the Anglo-Saxon rituals. This must, however, still be looked for; the edition of the Leofric Missal cannot be accepted as in any way a companion book to the Celtic Liturgy. Certainly there are (as the title-page asserts) an introduction and notes; but the first of these, although nearly fifty pages in length, is almost entirely filled with a detailed and excellent description and analysis of the manuscript itself; and the notes, with singularly rare exceptions, are either merely critical or supply some variety of text.

The history of the manuscript is short and well known. Leofric, the first Bishop of Exeter, gave it to his new cathedral; in 1604 Sir Thomas Bodley obtained it from the then Dean and Chapter of Exeter, together with many other manuscripts, as a gift to the University of Oxford; and in the Bodleian Library it has ever since been kept. Bishop Leofric, born probably in Cornwall, was consecrated Bishop of Crediton in 1046; four years afterwards, and chiefly through his energy, the see was transferred to Exeter, where he died and was buried in 1072.

The volume may be divided into three distinct parts, which Mr. Warren distinguishes by the letters A, B, C. Of these A is the Missal itself, and occupies 262 out of the 377 leaves which make up the volume. This part dates from about one hundred years earlier than Leofric's own time, that is, early in the tenth century, and was possibly written in Lotharingia, where the future bishop was educated, and whence he brought it to England. Mr. Warren calls it simply "a Gregorian Sacramentary," in other words it was the Missal generally in use throughout the southern dioceses of England, subject only to local peculiarities of unessential rites and ceremonies, from the eighth or ninth up to the beginning of the twelfth century. B is an elaborate English calendar, with Paschal tables and other calculations, written before the year 1000, and (we can scarcely doubt) added to the earlier Missal by Leofric himself after it had been brought to England. This calendar contains the names of 147 saints for whom there is no corresponding office in the Missal; on the other hand, there are seven masses in the Sacramentary which are not referred to in the calendar. Mr. Warren, we believe, does not suggest it; but the absence of masses for so

large a number of festivals rather favours the belief that the manuscript is more imperfect than he appears to suspect. One thing is quite certain—the book is not in the condition in which it was in Leofric's time, when probably the calendar was put at the beginning instead of at a distance of nearly twenty leaves; other portions have been also misplaced by a modern binder, and (as the introduction states) "are scattered up and down the volume." After very close examination of this portion of the book Mr. Warren comes to the conclusion that it was written in, or at least closely connected with, the Abbey of Glastonbury in the diocese of Wells. The third part of the volume, C, "consists of a large quantity of miscellaneous material, chiefly liturgical," that is, some fifteen masses for festivals and more than thirty votive masses which are not in A, besides a large number of collects, prefaces, benedictions, &c. These are exactly the kind of additions which Leofric would have made to the original manuscript, and may therefore, without much doubt, be taken as a genuine part of the book when given by him to his cathedral. C, like B, is an English manuscript, and probably contemporary with Leofric; indeed, there is one mass which was composed for himself as Bishop of Exeter; and the belief may be almost allowed, and certainly is a pleasant belief, that we have it in Leofric's own handwriting. The editor, at any rate, claims to distinguish "nearly thirty different handwritings in this part," though he naturally is not prepared to assert that any one is the bishop's autograph. C includes a litany which has a petition, "Ut regem Anglorum et exercitum ejus conservare digneris"; and a mass "Pro rege et regina," probably referring, when first written, to Edward the Confessor and Queen Edith, afterwards to William the Conqueror and his wife Matilda.

But C contains also some curious miscellaneous documents, among which the most remarkable are a number of entries of manumissions of serfs. These occur in three places of the MS. :—

"Those on folios 1 and 377 have been printed more than once; the most recent and accurate reprint, together with a translation, being found in Haddan and Stubbs' 'Councils.' They are, as to handwriting, of the same date, and may be assigned, on internal evidence, to the reign of Edward the Confessor. Those on fol. 8 were printed by Mr. Davidson as an appendix to a paper on Anglo-Saxon boundaries, read before the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Science, vol. viii. p. 417. . . . These entries are important as preserving the names of several otherwise unknown persons and places in Devonshire and Cornwall, some of which have a decidedly Celtic ring about them; an allusion to the occupation of steward; proof of the existence in Great Britain [England?] of a custom, unevincenced hitherto by any other printed Anglo-Saxon documents, of manumitting serfs at places where four cross roads met. The expression 'On feover wegas' occurs in four places. . . . Publicity was secured, and freedom was symbolized by the choice of such a locality, and the manumission was entered, in the same way as manumissions made before a high altar, in one of the service books of the nearest cathedral or important abbey church."

The editor seems to mean that these entries were, so to speak, a formal part of the ceremony and a common custom. We

hesitate to agree to this without some further proof. If it were true many more examples would probably be found in English manuscript service books from the tenth century to the thirteenth which are still extant; but we know how rarely they are found. Again, where we have so little to find fault with in the editor's work we may venture to complain that marginal numbers were not added, showing where every folio of the original MS. begins and ends, both the recto and the reverse. It is true that the introduction (p. xxvii) supplies a carefully drawn up table of the leaves of the MS. and the corresponding pages of the printed volume; but it is somewhat troublesome to make out, and does not explain where each folio begins. Now, for example, this is especially important with regard to the folios upon which these manumissions are entered, and, not having the manuscript before us, we are inclined to believe that the manumissions were not entered in the Leofric Missal, properly so called—that is, they are portions of leaves added to the book at some later time. If any of these entries occur on any leaf of the part A, they would certainly, and if upon B they would very probably, have been written in order to meet the rule which Mr. Warren supposes to have been commonly observed; but otherwise we must venture to express a doubt.

This invaluable record of the English Church service of the Eucharist in the eleventh century was unhappily trusted to the tender mercies of an Oxford (so says Mr. Warren) bookbinder about a hundred years ago. There appears to be no memorandum of what the condition immediately before that time was, and it is almost incredible that the librarian should have taken no trouble in the matter. There are, however, two remarks to make: one, that even Oxford librarians about the year 1750 knew little and cared very much less than scholars now about English service books of the Middle Ages; and another, that the then keeper of the Bodley MSS. was not the learned and careful man whose death we had so lately to deplore. But let us listen to Mr. Warren :—

"The complexity of the volume is increased by the confused arrangement of the leaves belonging to the separate parts, and to [sic] the occupation of blank leaves or parts of leaves by entries in later handwritings. It is impossible to say when the present dislocation of leaves began, and how far it is due to the Oxford binder; nor is it possible to reproduce exactly the original arrangement, some leaves having been lost."

Our own recollection of the book is not so exact as might be wished, but we well remember examining it, some dozen years since, with Mr. Cox. The binding (if we remember rightly) is somewhat dingy and mean; better, however, after all than the hideous and pretentious covers into which the authorities of the British Museum permitted the glorious St. Cuthbert manuscript to be ignominiously thrust in our own days: so let us hope that no attempt, even with the praiseworthy desire to correct misplacements, will be made to mend the matter. We never now can know how the book was made up when Bishop Leofric gave it to his cathedral; we are equally in doubt as to its condition when the Dean and Chapter handed it over to Sir Thomas Bodley; we

can only guess at what may be additions which Leofric never looked upon; we can only lament the losses which beyond any question the manuscript has suffered. Once more we quote Mr. Warren's conclusions:—

"There can be little doubt that Leofric brought (A) with him from the Continent, when, as seems probable, he accompanied Edward the Confessor to England in 1042. He then procured a somewhat more recent Anglo-Saxon Kalendar (B), and in the exercise of that diocesan independence, which has only ceased to exist in modern times, he added to it a selection of masses (C), one at least of which was probably composed by himself. He then presented the compound volume to his new cathedral in his own lifetime."—P. xxvii.

With all this most people will agree; the difference begins when we have to decide whether "the compound volume" so given (irrespective of later blunders of the Oxford binder) is the Leofric Missal (one of the two "fulle messe bec") as it existed in the cathedral library in the year 1500. Between that date and the death of Leofric more than four centuries had passed away, another use had superseded the liturgy of Anglo-Saxon times, and "the Leofric Missal" had long been kept among the archives of the cathedral, and even regarded as a chief relic of its first bishop. If the binding of the year 1500 had never been torn off, many a doubt would be cleared up and many a regret would have no foundation. To one remark of Mr. Warren all will cordially consent. He hopes in offering it that he may not be thought "uncomplimentary or ill-natured." He wishes that the Elizabethan Dean and Chapter had given more books to Bodley; they did give eighty, and some which they might have given have since that time been lost. Indeed, it has been said that there is reason to believe that one of the most important English service books in the British Museum belonged to the library of Exeter Cathedral in George III.'s reign. How it got out will never be known, where it was for some eighty years will never be known; happily it is now, we may hope, tolerably safe from depredation. Possibly it was lent to some one and not returned, and as time went on the loan was forgotten, the borrower died, and nobody is to be blamed.

The only illuminations (if they may be so spoken of) in the Leofric Missal are three drawings in outline in the calendar B. These are reproduced in facsimile woodcuts, and would of themselves enable us to fix the date of this part of the book. They exhibit the well-known peculiarities of the English school of art about the end of the tenth century—the unnatural position in which the figures are placed, the expression of the faces, and the fluttering style of the garments. The subjects are a large human hand with Paschal dates written on the fingers; our Lord as the Prince of Life; and the third, Satan as the Prince of Death. Besides these woodcuts a photographic copy of a leaf of A is given as a frontispiece. We cannot but think that the leaf chosen is a mistake; it is no part of the Leofric Missal, but the reverse of the eighth leaf, upon which have been written some manumissions. Undeniably these entries are interesting and important; but the manuscript of which students will wish to see a specimen is the Missal itself, not the additional matter, which in fact is neither

liturgical nor ritual. So far as our memory of the book can be depended on, it may be said to be not only in good condition, but (like most manuscripts of that date) easily to be read. But this leaf has been considerably rubbed, the lower part of it being almost defaced and illegible. In short, it gives no fair representation of the general character of the Leofric Missal.

The editor very truly says, p. lxiii, that the Leofric Missal contains "a wealth of liturgical material from which information may be drawn on many points connected with the ancient services of the Church of England." But, as we have already remarked, there is scarcely a single word, either in the introduction or the notes, which is illustrative or explanatory of the text. The most marked exception is controversial, and distinct attention is drawn to it in the index: "Communion in both kinds." Mr. Warren tells us that in Leofric's time

"the practice of communicating people as well as priest, in both kinds, is evidenced by the language which occurs in various collects, e.g., 'Cujus celesti mysterio pascemur et potamur': 'Refecti cibo potuque celesti': 'Repleti alimonia celesti et spiritali poculo.' ..... Sick or dying people were communicated in both kinds, not separately, but conjointly, by intinction. The priest was ordered to dip the Host in wine, or water, and to administer it with a formula which implied the presence of both kinds."—P. lxiii.

Now, so far as lay communion in general is concerned, Catholics and Protestants are agreed that for many ages the Sacrament was given in both kinds, and that the practice gradually died away until it was almost everywhere forbidden by the end of the tenth or eleventh century. But that the Sacrament, even in the very earliest age, was carried in both kinds to the sick is incapable of proof. Be this as it may, the evidence as to Anglo-Saxon use now produced by Mr. Warren is not of the slightest weight. So far as the language of his extracts is concerned, Mr. Warren certainly ought to know what the Roman Catholic doctrine is and always has been, as it is summed up in the famous sequence "Lauda, Sion, Salvatorem."

Manet tamen Christus totus  
Sub utraque specie.

But if this is not clear enough, reference to the Sarum, York, and Hereford Missals would have instantly proved to Mr. Warren how worthless his argument is. All the three Missals, as used in the middle of the sixteenth century—nearly five hundred years after the death of Leofric, and centuries (as Mr. Warren will acknowledge) after the final prohibition of communion in both kinds everywhere—contain the very same collects and the very same words. If this is not sufficient, Mr. Warren may refer to the Roman Missal of the present day. In that, again, are the same collects and the same words. Mr. Warren quotes also from three prefaces, but as these are not to be found in later liturgies it must be enough to say that the terms used are almost exactly the same. The language of the rubric in the communion of the sick, which Mr. Warren cites as a further proof, one might have supposed would alone have shown him his error: "the Sacrament" was to be given "in wine or water," and this in case of any difficulty which the sick man suffered in

swallowing. To imagine that water was believed by the Anglo-Saxon Church to be the blood of our Lord in the Eucharist is as strange as the argument for the use of it by some Anglican clergymen of the present day. It is greatly to be regretted that so serious a controversial mistake should have occurred in a publication of so much importance as the Leofric Missal, under the sanction and with the authority of the press of the University of Oxford. Probably few copies have as yet been sold, and the Delegates will perhaps excuse the suggestion that, in order to prevent future criticism, the leaf should be cancelled and a proper correction made. The question is not one of theological controversy, but of historical facts about which there is no doubt.

*Eminent Women Series.*—George Sand. By Bertha Thomas. (Allen & Co.)

THE fact (to which Miss Thomas refers in her preface) that the publication of the correspondence of George Sand is yet incomplete may perhaps suggest that it would have done no harm if the biographer had waited for its completion, which can hardly be delayed very long. It is certain that the volumes already published have, so far as they go, made it much more possible than it was only a few months ago to estimate the curious character of Madame Dudevant, and as the British public is probably not in any very great hurry for a book like the present, it would no doubt have waited with equanimity. But Miss Thomas has done the work which was set her to do with such an entire absence of pretension, and with so considerable an amount of industry and good taste, that we are not at all inclined to press this objection very hardly against her. She certainly avails herself to the full of the advocate's licence which biographers are supposed to hold. But she is only extravagant in her opening sentences, in which she says that "in naming George Sand we name something even more exceptional than a great genius. Her rise to eminence in the literature of her country is, if not without a parallel, yet absolutely without a precedent in the annals of modern times." The parallel, we suppose, is George Eliot. But Miss Thomas must be a very fervent Sandite or a very partial student of French literature if she refuses to see a precedent in Madame de Staël. However, there are so many biographers who rejoice in being the most candid of candid friends to their hapless biographees, that the maintenance of the older relation of championship is agreeable in any one, and especially in a woman writing about a woman.

In the ordinary review fashion there is not much to say of Miss Thomas's book, which is well written without being very remarkable in style, and fairly complete without being a model of narrative abstract. The same obstacle which, as it seems to us, might well have delayed the publication of Miss Thomas's book, delays the utterance of any final judgment on George Sand's character. But it may be pointed out that in Miss Thomas's valiant and quite honest attempt to take her author's side in her relations with Musset and Chopin a good deal is left out of sight. Musset and Chopin were not the only victims—they were not



the only ones by a great many; and before pronouncing George Sand guiltless or excusable we really should like to have a single example brought forward of her numerous, or innumerable, lovers who did not suffer in an acuter or milder form the same woes as Musset or Chopin. Unless that most piquant tradition which declares Mérimée to have been the Siegfried of this Brynhild (though the comparison is a vile comparison as regards Brynhild) be true, we are not aware of a single person in the numerous and woeful band who was not more or less in the condition of wearing the willow, from M. Sandeau to the luckless being whom M. Maxime du Camp met on Madame Sand's stairs. Some of them sulked, some of them became actively hostile, some of them bemoaned themselves, some of them had the courage and the dignity to keep their jilting more or less private. But nothing that Miss Thomas or anybody else can say will induce us to think that a rather elderly and experienced female jilt is a pretty thing, or that the thing is made prettier by the fact that it wears the bluest of stockings and conducts its experiments in amatory science on the most philosophical principles.

Miss Thomas, as is very natural, does not make very much of this, the main point in George Sand's otherwise rather uneventful life, though she by no means shirks it altogether. This being so, she has of necessity to fill a good deal of her book with what is not so much literary criticism as a running account of her author's very numerous books. We should have thought that a somewhat more liberal drawing on the abundant stores of anecdote and trait contained in the letters would have been more appropriate as well as more popular. It is very difficult to make a brief account of a long series of works of fiction readable, especially in cases where, as in most of George Sand's books, the plot and even the central characters are less attractive and remarkable than the stream of dialogue and description on which the writer floats her readers, sometimes in a state of rather languid attention, from beginning to end. Nor is it easy to agree with Miss Thomas's principles of criticism. For instance, if there be one book of George Sand's about the merit of which there ought not to be two opinions, that book is 'Lucrezia Floriani.' It is exposed, of course, to the charge of being personal; what is worse, to the charge of being personal under trust; what is worse still, to the charge of being untrue as well as unkind in its faithless revelations of personal secrets. But these are not things which ought to affect literary criticism. What the critic ought to say to himself is, "Supposing I did not know who wrote this, supposing I had never heard of Chopin or Musset, should I call this a masterpiece of fiction or of artistic representation of fact?" And if that critic decides that he should not call it so, we beg leave to express our opinion that he thereby disables himself from further practice of the critical profession. Now Miss Thomas, dutifully accepting George Sand's statement that she wrote 'Lucrezia Floriani' because she could not help it, decides that she ought not to have written it. We do not so dutifully accept the statement; indeed, we are

very much more sceptical about George Sand, both as a woman and a writer, than Miss Thomas is; but that in any conceivable circumstances a man or woman of letters ought not to have written a masterpiece of literature we deny. George Sand ought not to have behaved as she did—that, speaking as moralists, we grant cheerfully; but that in the particular instance she, having behaved as she did, ought to have written as she did—that, as literary critics, we assert still more cheerfully. But a reviewer is rarely justified in arguing with his author, and the only excuse for doing so here is that it is rather difficult to do anything else. An estimate of so peculiar a writer as George Sand can hardly be otherwise than contentious, and thus an estimate of that estimate must, for the most part, be contentious likewise. Let it only be said that Miss Thomas is well informed, well intentioned, always fair, and that, though we do not agree with her opinions very often, her book deserves decided recommendation as an introduction to its subject.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*A Knave and a Fool.* By Jessie Krikorian. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

*Here Below.* By Joseph Alan Scofield. 3 vols. (Same publishers.)

*Monks-Hollow.* 3 vols. (Same publishers.)

*But yet a Woman.* By Arthur Sherburne Hardy. (Macmillan & Co.)

*Pensam: his Mysterious Tribulation.* By W. Bolitho Ryall. (Remington & Co.)

*Serge Panine.* Translated from the French of Georges Ohnet by Jessie Hamilton. (Manchester, Tubbs & Co.; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)

IN 'A Knave and a Fool' the incidents are so absurdly improbable as to give to the book a farcical air. The author does not seem to take them very seriously herself, and the result is that the story can be read very easily and with some amusement. The knave is a little crooked country lawyer, who plots his knavery for reasons not very clearly stated. One of his deeds only shall be mentioned. He succeeds in making the squire of whose estates he is steward, and who, by the way, is a soldier and a man of the world, believe that he has killed a man whom he has only knocked down, and actually assist in burying at night a coffin full of bricks, supposed to be the corpse. By this trick the lawyer gets the gallant colonel more or less into his power, and succeeds in marrying his very youthful daughter, after contriving to break off her engagement to the great *parti* of the county. This is done partly by the help of the lawyer's brother, an escaped convict, who is made to pass for a young man of fortune. It may be added that the colonel's housekeeper turns out to be his wife, whom he had supposed dead for twenty years. Perhaps Miss Krikorian has endeavoured to prove the untruth of the saying that fact is stranger than fiction.

Total abstinents who build their hopes of the future upon the gradual strengthening of self-control amongst the people might do worse than by making a text-book of 'Here Below' and sowing it broadcast in a cheap form; or, at any rate, they may turn to it with the certainty of finding an armoury of

texts, morals, and illustrations. It is a vigorous onslaught upon the vice of intoxication, which will not miss its mark by any want of zeal on the part of the author, who loses no opportunity of striking home, even when he dwells with manifest relish upon the gaiety and humour of his tipplers. With some lack of discretion, he writes sensibly and to the point, urging very forcibly the wisdom of supplying men with harmless amusements for their leisure hours, in addition to demanding from them the laborious exercise of self-control. That, in brief, is the lesson of the book. One cannot criticize severely the benevolent efforts of a novelist who makes no attempt to conceal his moral purpose, or something might be said of Mr. Scofield's exaggerations and inconsistencies, and of the unskillful manner in which essays on the moot points of the temperance discussion are pieced into an old-fashioned tale of courtship, villainy, disinheritance, and restitution. It is enough to indicate these defects to discerning readers, whilst at the same time assuring them that the story is in parts extremely interesting as a work of fiction, and decidedly clever in the conception of its characters. Spike and his son deserve to be picked out from the rest for particular approval. Though they are not beyond suspicion of imitating the peculiarities of Sam Weller and his parent, they have still a very distinct smack of originality, and are sure to please the reader.

'Monks-Hollow,' which appears to be the work of a lady, is by no means a bad first attempt at the lighter sort of society novel. The events and manners of the day are used with considerable command of language, which, however, sometimes leads the writer too far, as when she speaks of a "dark chord" vibrating sympathetically in the natures of two of the bad characters in the story. The plot turns chiefly on a hidden will, and the author may be congratulated upon having had the wisdom to be sufficiently vague about legal details to avoid the common pitfalls. Perhaps the discovery is a little sudden and improbable; but it was necessary to bring the story to an end, and the plot is not so intricate as to trouble the reader very much.

'But yet a Woman' is graceful but rather dull. Mr. Hardy is too fond of sentimental reflections which have a pretentious air of being thoughtful, but are really commonplace. Sometimes they are very nearly nonsense, as, for instance:—

"A friend must need sympathy as well as be capable of giving it, else we never have the pleasure of giving, which is the golden side of the shield of gifts."

Again, towards the end of the book there is a scene in a church:—

"The rose-window above the organ was dark; no one would ever dream of the symphony of colour imprisoned in its great outlines."

That is a bit of sentiment without much sense; everybody knows how a painted window looks at night, and everybody knows that a painted window is coloured, though doubtless most people would not think of its outlines imprisoning a symphony. Then "suddenly, without warning, the organ sounded." Now one naturally asks, Is it usual in church to give warning that the organ is about to sound, unless the bellows creak? And if it sounded suddenly,

naturally it sounded without warning. The writer is too fanciful in his language, and mistakes a certain finical affectation for fine feeling. The popular edition in one thin volume in a paper cover is well printed and most convenient in shape.

Mr. Ryall sets out on his new career with a dedication to his parents, a preface in which he announces his decision that his first venture in fiction shall "be sent forth to amuse rather than to instruct," and a proem, in which he appears to ask his Maker to destroy him rather than suffer him to fail. Philosophers have often reminded us that the refusal of a foolish prayer is more merciful than its gratification. In all kindness this truth may be commended to Mr. Ryall's consideration, for the most indulgent critic will be unable to concede that 'Pensam' is a success. In substance it is neither instructive nor amusing; its incidents are excessively unpleasant; and its manner of narration is not sufficiently attractive to make up for these deficiencies. Phillip Pensam—no explanation seems to be given of the remarkable spelling of his Christian name—is a morose young man with an invincible habit of clawing at his throat. He spends his time in seeking for a solution of what is called the "Great Mystery" involved in this "Mysterious Movement"; and he finds it at length in the circumstances of his father's death. Throughout the volume horrors accumulate on horror's head, but Mr. Ryall has not imbued his story with the dramatic vigour which might have rendered it acceptable as a work of art. As for the style, when a man reloads his revolver, he "takes an opportunity to replenish his expended chamber"; and when the heroine wishes to offer her betrothed a penny for his thoughts she rallies him in this fashion:—

"And what will my melancholy Jacques take in exchange for his thoughts; which, by the way, certainly do not seem to be of the most jovial nature?"

If Mr. Ryall is ever to prosper in the art of novel-writing he must begin by making his language much less elaborate, and by devoting more care to the details of his description. For instance, in his opening chapter he represents a man sitting on a bank by the roadside. "On the opposite side of the road was a precipice more than two hundred feet deep, which rose stern and majestic from the plain below." A low stone wall protected the edge of this precipice; and "at its foot, as if timidly seeking its favour, nestled a little group of cottages." Now, can Mr. Ryall explain to himself how these cottages formed part of "the view which presented itself to the contemplative whittler on the roadside bank"?

M. Ohnet's masterpiece (if we may use that word of the most famous and popular production of a writer whom we do not ourselves consider a master) is not a new book, and an English version of it, even though the attention of the English public has been accidentally recalled to it, does not need to be criticized on the merits of the original. A flippant critic might say that M. Ohnet has achieved the almost impossible feat of adding a new terror to mothers-in-law by exhibiting them in the light of murderesses, and a more flippant apologist might rejoine that the mother-in-law of the type of

Madame Desvarences at least delivers her son-in-law from the miseries of existence as a son-in-law. Instead of indulging in these idle cracklings of thorns beneath the pot, it is, perhaps, better to remind the reader that M. Ohnet has won the approbation of the Académie Française, and to assure him that Miss Hamilton has given a version too literal in point of idiom, but tolerable as versions of French novels go.

#### PHILOLOGICAL BOOKS.

It is almost absurd to expect that translations such as that of the Sixth Book of the 'Baháristán' of Jámí, just published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus under the title of *Persian Wit and Humour*, will be appreciated by the general public. Mr. C. E. Wilson has done his work well, but he has not rendered perceptible to an English reader the spirit of his poet, as understood by Jámí's own countrymen. We take, for brevity's sake, *Jest* xviii:—"A witty man, seeing a person on whose face a great quantity of hair had grown, said: 'Thou hadst better eradicate a lot of this hair before thy face becomes a head.'"

#### FRAGMENT.

If from his face some hair each day  
With tweezers he neglect to tear,  
A few days yet my lord will find  
His face a head through so much hair."

To the ordinary British mind there is nothing very humorous or poetical in this; but the Persian, reading the original, will express his delight in strong terms. It is the music of his own language, caused by the mellifluous verbal combinations of the poet, and not the bare idea expressed, which captivates the latter. Be it stated, however, that there are better specimens to be found in the neat little book under review than the one selected.

*Aristophanis Quatuor Fabulæ: Equites, Nubes, Vespe, Rana.* By F. H. M. Blaydes. (Nutt.)

—A critical edition of four plays which extends to some 560 octavo pages is not easy to examine. Luckily few people are condemned to use such volumes save as books of reference, in which capacity they may perhaps be regarded without horror. With all proper appreciation of Mr. Blaydes's signal industry and learning, it is impossible to help feeling that he might often with advantage have curtailed his notes. For instance, on 'Equites,' 546, we find no fewer than a round dozen of emendations proposed by the editor. As for the phrase which causes this mental disturbance, *παπαμφάρ' ἐπ' ἑνδεκα κόρας, κ.τ.λ.*, surely the chorus of twenty-four, if facetiously spoken of as a ship's crew, would give a helmsman and a *πρωτοῦς* and twenty-two rowers, which would entail the absurd number of eleven oars. When commentators solemnly discuss a broad joke as if it were a serious statement they present a sadly comic spectacle. On v. 1230 of the same play we have actually the record of eleven rejected emendations; and on v. 1299 of the 'Nubes' of nine which ought to be rejected for *ἄζεις*; *ἐνυαλῶ* (Wolf), which is founded on MSS. and a scholium. Yet even to such needless lucubrations a certain indirect value is occasionally given by the passages collected to support a suggestion. Considering, moreover, the strong indications of a *cacothes emendandi*, the text is surprisingly faithful to the MSS. Of course, the absence of a careful disquisition on the various families of codices and on the most important *exempla* seriously diminishes the usefulness of this fragmentary edition. This deficiency will doubtless be supplied when the Halle edition is completed, as the preface leads us to expect. We notice a few errors and omissions; for instance, a MS. II is cited which does not appear in the list of MSS. Particularly rich in illustrations are the notes on the elision of -*α*, 'Nubes,' v. 7, and on *τάρα*, 'Vespe,' v. 299. We conclude a necessarily dry notice by

wishing the veteran editor well to the end of his heavy task of producing a complete critical edition of the plays of Aristophanes—a feat never yet performed by an English scholar, though we may speak with pride of the labours of Bentley, Porson, Dobree, Dawes, and others in this field.

#### ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS.

*A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Fife, and Caithness.* By the Rev. John Brand. (Edinburgh, Brown.)—Although this work was reproduced in Pinkerton's collection of voyages and travels, Mr. Brown has done well to include it among his useful and interesting reprints of Scottish books. The original edition, now reprinted verbatim, appeared in 1701. The antiquary Nichols, with a touch of malice, asserted of the author a century ago that "as he was an itinerant missionary preacher, he has inserted all the legendary stories so roundly believed by the common people, and converted every common fish into an evil spirit"; but it is just this spirit of sympathy and credulity that lends the main charm to the book. John Brand (of whom Mr. Brown might have given a brief notice) was by no means the itinerant preacher Nichols represents him, but had been minister of Bo'ness for several years before he was commissioned by the General Assembly in 1700, along with other ministers and an elder, to make inquiries as to the religious state of Orkney, Shetland, and Caithness. Shetland, says the writer, "is unknown to the most of the nation; if not that, they have only heard that there were such isles as the Zetlandick." So much out of the world was it that the arrival of the Prince of Orange in November, 1688, was not known till the following May, "and that 1st they say from a fisher-man, whom some would have arraigned before them, and impeached of high treason because of his news." The field was new; the author's manuscript diary was in great request and likely to be pillaged, just as Low's labours were purloined in the latter half of the same century; but, with more prudence than the poor naturalist probationer, he forestalled any such attempt and "troubled the sweating press" with his little volume. Monteith's excellent 'Description,' although written in 1633, was not yet published, and, as regards time of composition, Brand's journal has still the historical value of lying half-way between that work and Low's 'Tour.' Apart from its account of the state of agriculture, pasturage, fishing, and of the food, health, condition, language, and manners of the people—of solid information Brand gives far less than Monteith—there is much that is entertaining relative to the superstitions then existing, in some of which the minister himself had a firm belief. For instance, there are the enchanted carbuncle (anticipating Hawthorne's) on the Wart-Hill of Hoy, the skeleton of a giant who could when standing on the ground have put the copestone on the chapel of Clet in Sanday, the Finmen whose arrival in sealskin boats drove away the fish from the coasts, the rock that threw the sea into a tumult when it was touched with iron, the bleeding ridges, the chapels round which the afflicted crept on bare knees, the island on which no cat was known to live except once when the proprietor of the island was killed by witches, the wizard Luggie (who caught roasted fish in the sea and was burnt for witchcraft), the medicinal snails, the Brounies (expelled, he tells us, by the Reformation), the mermen and mermaids, the charms to stop bleeding and cure toothache and make eagles drop their prey, the human monsters, and—not least in the way of pointing a moral—the "Man all in Black," who, although there were no stones in the locality, one night dashed out the brains of a violator of the seventh commandment. Some of these fables are repeated in Martin's 'Description of the Western Islands' (1703). Brand makes



mention of a belief current in the district that the ship which carried the transported Covenanters was intentionally wrecked on Deer Ness. There is a brief notice of "John Grot's House, the northernmost house in Scotland. The man who now liveth in it and keepeth an inn there is called John Grot, who saith this house hath been in the possession of his predecessors of that name for some hundreds of years, which name of Grot is frequent in Caithness."

THE *History of Skipton* (Skipton, Edmondson & Co.), by Mr. W. H. Dawson, is a useful volume of local history, written in a popular manner and compiled with considerable skill and care. It is probably a question of copyright which makes the author use the second edition of Dr. Whitaker's 'History of Craven' rather than the third, which appeared in 1880; but as a rule the information has been brought down to the latest period, and many new facts, derived from original sources, are given. The extracts from the household books of Skipton Castle are noteworthy, but there is a lack of dates on p. 94 which is confusing, particularly as the entries relate to the "players" who gave performances in the castle. The list of vicars has not been so fully worked out as could be wished; the records at Christ Church, Oxford, could probably supply more information concerning many of them, as well as establishing their parentage, &c. One incident connected with the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536 deserves special attention. Mr. Froude's account of the rescue of Lady Eleanor Clifford, Lord Clifford's young wife, and three little children, with other ladies, from Bolton Abbey, and the bringing them to Skipton Castle through the rebel army, is probably well known. This gallant feat, he states, was due to the courage and skill of one Christopher Aske. Mr. Dawson, however, informs us that the Lady Eleanor was only married to her husband in 1537, the year after the rebellion; and he then quotes from the 'Chronicles and Stories of the Craven Dales,' by the late Dr. Dixon, a somewhat similar story, in which "some young women" were the heroines, and in which there is no mention of the Cliffords at all. He sums up thus (p. 109): "I am inclined to believe the feat of Aske imaginary, and to conclude that the second story is the correct one." This is very unsatisfactory. If Mr. Froude does not care to vindicate his reputation for historical accuracy, is there no enthusiastic Yorkshireman who will have this romantic history properly investigated and the true story given to the world?

THE *Shipwreck of Sir Cloudeley Shovell on the Scilly Islands in 1707, from Original and Contemporary Documents hitherto Unpublished* (Gloucester, Bellows), is the title of a quarto pamphlet edited by Mr. James H. Cooke, F.S.A. The monumental sculpture, with its tragic inscription on "the gallant admiral," in Westminster Abbey attracted the attention of Sir Roger de Coverley, and has afforded to many thousands besides some acquaintance with one of the most disastrous shipwrecks in history, when three ships went down with over two thousand men, every soul on board perishing except one. As no court-martial nor inquest was held at the time, and "our own correspondent" did not exist, only a few vague details of the calamity seem to have been recorded. A Mr. Edmund Herbert, however, who was employed about two years after the accident to conduct some operations for the recovery of the sunken property, made inquiries in the neighbourhood concerning the great shipwreck, and preserved notes of the information he received. These notes are now for the first time printed, together with many fresh particulars elsewhere derived. It is impossible to afford space for details, which are of much interest. The unfortunate admiral's body was one of the first cast up by the waves. A fine emerald ring set with diamonds that was on his finger was diligently inquired after by Lady Shovell, but to no purpose. Many years afterwards an old woman on St.

Mary's Island, it is related, confessed on her deathbed to a clergyman that she found the admiral still living when thrown up by the sea, though faint and exhausted, and that she murdered him for the sake of the jewellery about him, at the same time producing this emerald ring. The ring is now in the possession of one of the Berkeley family, having been converted into a locket. Mr. Cooke has supplied a pedigree of the families descended from Sir Cloudeley Shovell, the Earl of Romney being now the head and principal representative of the admiral. The pamphlet is altogether a model of its kind, being as carefully edited as admirably printed. It is moreover embellished with an autotype portrait of Shovell from an engraving by John Faber in 1723.

THE *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal*. Part XXIX. (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.)—The *Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Journal* is rapidly becoming a storehouse of historical documents relating to the largest of the English shires. The present number contains a portion of Dods-worth's Yorkshire notes, illustrated by a series of valuable notes from the pen of Mr. A. S. Ellis. Mr. Chetwynd-Stapylton has produced a family chronicle of the house of Stapleton which will be useful to all future inquirers. The most important paper is, however, Mr. G. T. Clark's account of Conisborough Castle. The drawings from which the engravings are made are the result of a careful survey, and we believe are much more accurate than any former ones. The keep of Conisborough takes high rank in the first class of Norman remains. Its masonry is so good and strong that in its wrecked condition it has stood the storms of ages without material loss, but rain and frost are beginning to tell on the upper portions. Mr. Clark tells us that the upper part is in a shaky condition. "Still," he adds, "it is not so far gone but that a few pounds judiciously laid out upon it would save it. The upper two or three feet should be removed, stone by stone, and replaced with water-lime or cement." We have no idea who is the owner of this relic, but surely it is not too much to ask that, whoever he may be, he should preserve it from falling into ruin. It would be a loss, not to Yorkshire only, but to England, if the keep of Conisborough should perish.

THE *Stirlings of Craighernard and Glorat* (privately printed on behalf of Sir Charles Stirling), by Mr. Joseph Bain, joint editor of the 'Diocesan Registers of Glasgow' and editor of the 'Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland,' is a neat little quarto volume, and is written in a temperate tone that contrasts favourably with Mr. Riddell's bitter and undignified, though able attack on Mr. W. Fraser's 'Stirlings of Keir.' "Nothing has been advanced," says Mr. Bain, describing his own work, "except on undoubted authority. Mr. Riddell has been followed as regards the sheriffs of Stirling and the earlier lords of Cadder—Mr. Fraser, in his account of Craighernard in the 'Stirlings of Keir'—while the editor is responsible for the account of Glorat, mainly drawn from the family archives." Mr. Riddell's onslaught upon the Keir book (prepared by Mr. Fraser for the late Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell) offered an able defence of the claim of Stirling of Drum-pellier to be acknowledged as representative of the ancient house of Cadder, and now Mr. Bain attempts in the volume before us to establish that the chiefship rests with the present baronet of Glorat, who is descended from the Gilbert de Strivelyn, of Craighernard, mentioned in the Exchequer Rolls of Scotland as deceased in 1434. The position of Mr. Bain is based on an assumption, for which he does not give a shadow of legal proof, that this Gilbert was a younger son of William de Stirling, eighth of Cadder (according to Mr. Riddell's and Mr. Bain's reckoning); but he deserves credit for pointing out that the estate of Craighernard probably came into the possession of Gilbert through marriage

with a daughter of Alicia de Erth. While Mr. Riddell's censure of Mr. Fraser's pedigree of the early Stirlings is justifiable, apart from the tone in which it was couched, we are not prepared to accept Mr. Bain's statement that "it must be admitted that Mr. Riddell's account.....of the first four generations of the 'Vicecomites de Strivelyn,' supported by undoubted authorities from the early chartularies, is that now generally accepted as correct." On the contrary, it would be easy to show that Mr. Riddell's No. III. of the Cadder line, "Alexander son of William son of Thorald," was an altogether different person from Alexander "vicecomes de Stirling." As Mr. Bain seems to have accepted the pedigree of Mr. Riddell without any independent research, it may also be permissible to point out that it is highly improbable that John de Stirling, who witnessed a charter of his father Alexander in 1272, was present at Halidon Hill in 1333. This is not the place to enter into a long discussion on such matters, but we are of opinion that a correct pedigree of the early Stirlings has yet to be traced; and it is possible that the family may have taken their origin from the ancient Thanes of Stirling, just as their neighbours, the Calendars, may be held to have sprung from Dufotir de Calateria ("Dufotir" in the Cartulary of Cambuskenneth is, we presume, a transcriber's error), who lived in the reign of David I. Within the past quarter of a century an unfortunate accident appears to have befallen the early documents connected with the estates of Craighernard and Glorat. We have pleasure in endorsing Mr. Bain's appeal "that any one who may hear of their place of deposit will communicate with Sir Charles Stirling, Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B."

VOLUME III. of the *Collections for a History of Staffordshire*, published by the William Salt Archaeological Society, is, like the two previous volumes issued by this society, a very useful publication. It consists of two parts, the first containing a series of Staffordshire suits extracted from the Plea Rolls temp. Richard I. and John; Final Concords relating to Staffordshire during the same period; and the Staffordshire Chartulary, series iii., a collection of ancient deeds, &c., relating to that county. These three articles are all edited by Major-General the Hon. George Wrottesley, who is a most accurate and painstaking editor. An able introduction on the early laws of the kingdom, as illustrated by the Staffordshire twelfth century suits, well merits perusal. The second part is the Visitation of Staffordshire in 1583, edited by Mr. H. S. Grazebrook from an original MS. in the William Salt Library. In the introduction the editor comments upon the way in which the Harleian, the Surtees, and the Chetham Societies and some private persons have issued books purporting to be copies of the original Visitations of different counties, which are in reality, as often as not, collections of local pedigrees based on such Visitations. Many of these are so full of additions and continuations by "other hands" that it is "no easy matter to show what belongs to the Visitation and what not," and the "unfortunate mistake," as the editor is content to call it, of printing these as original Visitations has already led to many mistakes and cannot fail to do much mischief in the future. It is quite time public attention was called to this matter, and Mr. Grazebrook deserves the thanks of all accurate genealogists for his criticisms. This Visitation has several full-page illustrations of the coats of the chief families whose pedigrees are given. These illustrations are by no means creditable to the artist, Mr. Harry Soane, who surely ought to be able to give more character to his heraldic lions and to be careful to put the shading on the proper side of his chevrons and bends. It only remains to add that each of the articles in this thick volume has a full index, which seems to have been carefully compiled

*The Lyon Office and the Marjoribanks Family and Pedigrees: being Replies to the Lyon Clerk Depute and the Lyon King-of-Arms.—Ulster before "My Lords."*—The Earldoms of Ormond in Ireland. By J. H. Round, M.A.—*The Peerage of Scotland and the House of Lords.* Reprinted from *Collectanea Genealogica*, Part IX., by Joseph Foster. (Hazzell, Watson & Viney.)—The first of these articles is a fierce reply to attacks that have been made by the Lyon King-of-Arms and the Lyon Clerk Depute on strictures contained in Mr. Foster's 'Peerage' on the pedigree of the Marjoribanks family as registered at the Lyon Office in 1868. It would be tedious and unprofitable to enter into this controversy, but the writer seems to have caught the Scottish heralds tripping, and it may be hoped that in future the authorities at the Lyon Office will require more stringent proof of the pedigrees they register. In the second article in this reprint Mr. Foster reviews the evidence given last summer, before a Select Committee of the House of Lords on Claims of Peerage, by Ulster King-of-Arms in reference to the value and authority of the Ulster Roll. The author impeaches its validity, and contends that neither the presence of a name upon the roll nor its omission therefrom can prove whether a person is or is not entitled to a peerage. The next article, which is by Mr. Horace Round, gives the results of a thorough and exhaustive inquiry into the origin of the earldoms of Ormond, and is a valuable contribution to the settlement of a vexed question. The chief points established by the author are: first, that Sir Thomas Boleyn, the father of Queen Anne Boleyn, was not created an English Earl of Ormond in 1529, as has usually been supposed, but was then instated in the ancient Irish earldom (dating from 1328 and limited to heirs general), which had been in abeyance since 1515 between his mother and her sister Lady St. Leger, the daughters of the seventh earl; secondly, that Sir Thomas Boleyn's cousin, Sir Piers Butler, had usurped the title, and could not legally resign it in 1527, since he had no just claim to it; thirdly, that the grant to the Butlers in 1537 of an earldom of Ormond limited to heirs male was a new creation; and lastly, that the attainder of Queen Anne Boleyn and her brother Lord Rochford having taken place in the lifetime of their father, the latter's title of Earl of Ormond was not forfeited by their attainder, but is now vested in the heir of line of Lady Mary Carey, his younger daughter, under the confirmation of the dignity in 1529 "to him and his heirs for ever." The last article in this reprint is an analysis of the evidence given before the Select Committee of the Lords, by the Lord Clerk Register, the Lyon King-of-Arms, and Dr. Mackay, on Scottish peerage law, with reference more particularly to the right of the Lords to try Scottish peerage cases on appeal from the Court of Session without being set in motion by any petition to the Crown or intervention of the sovereign. In conclusion, Mr. Foster points out several flaws in Lord Stewart of Garlies's Representative Peers' (Scotland) Election Bill.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE title of Mr. Alexander Tolmer's *Reminiscences of an Adventurous and Chequered Career at Home and at the Antipodes* (Sampson Low & Co.) is fully borne out by its contents. It has only two defects, and the one probably is the cause of the other, that is to say, a little judicious pruning might have saved the necessity of the unpleasantly small type in which it is printed. But a certain amount of prolixity is admissible, if anywhere, in a genuine autobiography. It brings the writer more thoroughly *en rapport* with his readers, and emphasizes, as it were, the gradual lapse of time through which the story runs. And where, as in the present case, the writer is a man of an original cast of mind and a pretty strong will of his own, he will

either tell his story in his own way or not at all. Mr. Tolmer began life early. By the time he was of age he found himself married and acting adjutant of a cavalry regiment, having already served a rough apprenticeship on board a collier, taught foreign languages in ladies' schools, and gone through a three years' campaign in Portugal against Don Miguel. His account of this campaign alone would furnish incident enough to stock a modern volume of adventure, and there is a pleasant and indescribable old-world flavour both in the details and in the way they are recounted. The appearance and conduct of the rabble when first enlisted in England; the mismanaged voyage; the skirmishes and encounters, often accompanied by considerable slaughter, owing, probably, to the ignorance of the officers on both sides; the cruelty and treachery of the Portuguese; the hardships suffered by the beleaguered garrisons, and the fun and excitement and risks of foraging—all this might, of course, happen nowadays, but with a difference. But the greater part of the work relates to services in the Australian police, in which the author held a responsible position. These services include a number of gallant and very varied exploits on land and water, capably described, and though we do not forget that the writer is recounting his own achievements, it is abundantly evident that he was a man of no ordinary endurance, courage, and fertility of resource. Incidentally the picture of life and manners in the early days of South Australia has an interest of its own. This includes the first discoveries of gold, and the organization by the author of the gold escort from the diggings to Adelaide, a service of great importance, which seems to have been scantily rewarded. Mr. Tolmer had enemies, and eventually lost his appointment, and he publishes a voluminous correspondence on the subject. It leaves a strong impression that he was harshly treated, and the readers whose sympathies he has enlisted will regret to learn that he is in very straitened circumstances. It is to be hoped that the publication of this autobiography may ensure for him in the home of his adoption a handsome recognition of the admittedly valuable services which he has rendered to the colony.

*The Land of the Five Rivers and Sindh.* By David Ross, C.I.E., F.R.G.S. (Chapman & Hall.)—This work is intended to combine a series of "historical and descriptive sketches," which may have interest both for those acquainted with the country and for readers generally, with something of a gazetteer and a guide-book useful to travellers. It is arranged as an itinerary, and though it might not enable the traveller to dispense entirely with any other guide-book, he would certainly find the volume a pleasant as well as a useful companion. The topographical descriptions are enlivened by details of various kinds, which, however, are not made disproportionately long or too discursive. Besides the necessary references to history and tradition, these details comprise, *inter alia*, accounts of various manufactures and other industries; of curious and quaint customs unknown to the mass of English readers; of the ways and occupation of obscure tribes; and matters relating to natural history. In his notice of the Himalayan tea plantations the author might have given later and fuller statistics, but of course some slips must occur in every work of this kind. The vocabulary, for instance, contains some entries which will be unintelligible to most people out of India, as "jhaot," "T. orientalis." The index, too, viewing the work as a gazetteer, might be made a little fuller, and the spelling of Indian words more consistent. The termination *-aagar*, in the sense of a fort, is not of Sanskrit, but of Persian origin. But these are minor faults in a clever and pleasantly written compilation. In a stirring poem, the authorship of which is not given, we recognize the vigorous style of Sir Alfred Lyall. But, indeed, Mr. Ross piques us rather unfairly

by withholding the names of the "rare publications, now out of print, as well as manuscripts of great value," which he has drawn upon for information.

WE have on our table *An Outline of Irish History*, by J. H. McCarthy (Chatto & Windus),—*Democracy across the Channel*, by A. Gallenga (Chapman & Hall),—*The Shenandoah Valley in 1864*, by G. E. Pond (New York, Scribner),—*Sir William Hamilton*, by J. Veitch (Blackwood),—*History of England*, Part II, for Standard V., by T. Morrison (Gall & Inglis),—*Education*, by J. Maclochlin (Stook),—*The "Try" Arithmetic*, Parts I. and IV., by D. Heywood (Heywood),—*The Manual of Compensious Shorthand*, by E. Guest (Wyman),—*The Tonic Sol-fa Movement*, by S. Taylor (Curwen),—*Choir Chant Book*, edited by C. E. Stephens (Bemrose),—*The Traveller's Practical Guide in Four Languages*, by S. E. Welby (Sonnenschein),—*The First Book of Caesar's Gallic War*, No. I. (Longmans),—*Demosthenes: the First Philippic*, edited by the Rev. T. Gwatkin (Macmillan),—*A Concise Grammar of the Malay Language*, by G. W. Parker (Trübner),—*The Message of Psychic Science to Mothers and Nurses*, by M. Boole (Trübner),—and *The Sanitary Contrasts of the British and French Armies during the Crimean War*, by Surgeon-General T. Longmore (Griffin).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

Augustine's (St.) Confessions, translated and edited by Rev. W. H. Hutchings, 18mo. 2/6 cl.  
Fletcher (Rev. B. M.) and Balme's (E. B. W.) Is the Use of the Vestments under the Ornaments Rubric part of the Discipline which the Church has Received? sm. 4to. 4/6  
Gould's (G.) Sermons and Addresses, together with a Memoir by his Son, G. P. Gould, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Thoughts for Holy Days and Vigils, Original and Selected, with Preface by the Lord Bishop of Derry, 16mo. 2/6 cl.

##### Fine Art.

Cousin's (J.) The Book of Fortune, 200 Unpublished Drawings, with Introduction, &c., by L. Lalanne, translated by H. M. Dunstan, 4to. 24/ s.

##### Philosophy.

Abbott's (T. K.) Elements of Logic, 12mo. 3/ cl.

##### History and Biography.

Cruikshank (G.) Life by B. Jorrell, new edition, 7/6 cl.  
Jerningham's (H. E. H.) Norham Castle, 8vo. 10/6 cl.

##### Geography and Travel.

Carnegie's (A.) An American Four-in-Hand in Britain, 10/6  
Dorville's (Vice-Admiral J. W.) Cruising in Many Waters, 5/ Hades of Ardenne (The), a Visit to the Caves of Han, described and illustrated by the T. T. Club, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Lambert's (C. and S.) Voyage of the Wanderer, edited by G. Young, roy. 8vo. 25/ cl.  
Two Friends in Holland and Belgium, by M. A. W., sr. 8vo. 5/

##### Philology.

Ciceronis Pro Publico Sestio Oratio ad Judices, with Introduction and Explanatory Notes by Rev. H. A. Holden, 8/ cl.

##### Science.

Blanc's (L.) Mineral Waters of Aix-les-Bains and Marlioz, 3/ Vintras's (A.) Medical Guide to the Mineral Waters of France and its Wintering Stations, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Workshop Receipts (Second Series), devoted mainly to Subjects connected with Chemistry, by R. Haldane, 5/ cl.

##### General Literature.

Anstey's (F.) Vice Versa, a Lesson to Fathers, cheap ed. 3/8  
Brassey's (Sir T.) The British Navy: Vol. 4 (Part 4), Dockyards, roy. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Carey's (M. E.) Isabel's Difficulties, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Helps's (Sir A.) Social Pressure, 2/6 cl. (Mayfair Library.)  
Howells's (W. D.) Italian Journeys, 2 vols. 32mo. 2/ s. w. d.  
Johnston's (C. L.) Tyrants of To-day, or the Secret Society, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
King's (K.) A Fallen Poe, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Kingston's (W. H. G.) John Deane, Historic Adventures by Land and Sea, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Mac Donald's (G.) Weighed and Wanting, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Martyrs (The) of Castelfrardo, trans. from the French, 2/ cl.  
Murray's (D. C.) A Model Father, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Murray's (D. C.) The Gates of the Sea, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.  
Pennell-Elmhirst's (Capt.) The Cream of Leicestershire Eleven Seasons' Skimmings, 8vo. 12/6 cl.  
Phelp's (A.) English Style in Public Discourse, 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Price's (E. C.) Mrs. Lancaster's Rival, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Reade's (C.) A Simpleton, a Story of the Day, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Stael's (Madame de) Corinne, or Italy, a new translation by E. Baldwin and F. Driver, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Stepping-Stones to Thrift, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Stewart's (Rev. A.) Nether Lochaber, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Symonds's (W. B.) Hanley Castle, an Episode of the Civil Wars and Battle of Worcester, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Theakston's (M.) British Angling Flies, revised and annotated by F. M. Walbran, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Tidy's (C. E.) Nothing to You, or the Home in Paradise Court, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Who Fired the First Shot? or Ned Rusheen, an Irish Story, cr. 8vo. 3/ bds.  
Woolson's (C. F.) Anne, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.



## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Wolter (M.): Psallite Sapienter, Erklärung der Psalmen, Vol. 4, 6nn.

## Fine Art and Archeology.

Koepp (F.): De Gigantomachiae in Poesos Artisque Monumentis Usu, 2m.

Urichs (L. v.): Pergamon, Geschichte u. Kunst, 1m.

## Philosophy.

Lotze (H.): Grundzüge der Metaphysik, 1m. 70.

## History and Biography.

Chambord (Mgr. le Comte de): Correspondance Complète, 1fr. 50.

Domenich (E.): Les Confessions d'un Curé de Campagne, 3fr. 50.

Saint-Albin (A. de): Histoire d'Henri V., 5fr.

## Philology.

Freier (B.): De M. Manili Aetate, 2m.

Möller (H.): Das Beowulfepos, 2m.

Wassner (J.): De Heroum apud Graecos Cultu, Dissertatio Philologica, 1m. 60.

Woltke (B.): Grammatik der Römischen Sprache, 4m.

## Science.

Koch (L.): Die Arachniden Australiens, Part 31, 9m.

Ziegler (J. M.): Geographische Text zur Geologischen Karte der Erde, 16m.

## General Literature.

Gréville (H.): Angèle, 3fr. 50.

Wiele (Van de): Maison Flamande, 3fr. 50.

## THE INSURANCE OF MANUSCRIPTS AGAINST FIRE.

Ye Leadenhall Press, E.C.

THE fire by which an enormous stock of books in the warehouse of a prominent London publisher was recently destroyed has naturally given rise to a good deal of discussion in connexion with an old but admitted grievance—the difficulty, or rather impossibility, of insuring authors' manuscripts. To cite instances which must be familiar to most of your readers, where, by no fault of their own, authors have found the labour of years reduced to ashes and themselves to despair, would be wasting valuable space. From the author's point of view, his manuscript has a distinct monetary value, and ought, he thinks, to be as readily insurable as pictures or plate. From the insurance companies' point of view, however, a manuscript may be valuable, but they argue that there can be no positive proof that it is, and their representatives shrewdly suspect that were they to accept such risks a few pounds' weight of spoilt paper from the butler's could and would be made to represent the brain-work of a budding Carlyle or an immature Darwin. While beset with difficulties, the subject, now that everybody writes books, is one of growing importance, and it is, I think, to the interest of established insurance companies to propose conditions and restrictions under which they will be prepared to insure an author's manuscript until the book is published or duplicate proofs have been received from the printer.

ANDREW W. TUCKER.

## CHARLES LAMB'S WORKS.

Athenæum Club, July 10, 1883.

IN your "Literary Gossip" of Saturday last there is a paragraph referring to Mr. Ainger's recent edition of the 'Essays of Elia,' which announces the contemplated publication of "a companion volume of Lamb's plays, poems, 'Rosamund Gray,' and the critical essays on Hogarth and the Elizabethan dramatists," in these terms: "Mr. Ainger, we believe, intends to arrange the poems in chronological order, and thus to show for the first time their autobiographical value."

On a mere matter of fact I may be permitted, I hope, to allude to a collection of Charles Lamb's works edited by myself. I am induced to do so, indeed, because the forthcoming arrangement of the poems in chronological order, to which you refer as a novelty, has already been before the world for more than seven years past (in regard to the poems, plays, tales, essays, and criticisms) in my "Popular Centenary Edition of the Works of Charles Lamb," published originally in 1875, and since then reprinted again and again in a series of large reissues. Mr. Ainger will, I trust, forgive me for venturing on this assertion of my

claims in consideration of any service which I may have been able to render him as the latest of Elia's biographers—my prefatory memoir, for example, having enabled him to state correctly and with absolute certainty the date of Charles Lamb's birth, as well as the exact number of the children (seven instead of three) born to his parents within the precincts of the Temple.

CHARLES KENT.

## EUPHUISM.

MAY I make a few comments on the article on Lyly and Euphuism which appears in the latest volume of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica'? The writer, Mrs. Humphrey Ward, has adopted without question Dr. Landmann's account of the origin and development of Euphuism in England, and, as she admits, has merely reproduced in a summarized form his pamphlet on the subject, the chief points of which may be found in a paper by Dr. Landmann read before the New Shakspere Society on February 10th, 1882. I admit to the full the value of very much of Dr. Landmann's investigation, and welcome Mrs. Ward's endeavour to make it more widely known, in spite of some minor inaccuracies introduced into her account of it which are worth correcting; but I believe that the development of Euphuism in England should be referred to a somewhat earlier date than that (from 1560 to 1590) which Dr. Landmann has emphatically assigned to it, and that its growth should be connected with other names than those with which he identifies it.

Dr. Landmann has justly stated, and Mrs. Ward has followed him, that Euphuism is mainly an imitation of the style of Antonio de Guevara, a Spanish writer of the early part of the sixteenth century, and that Lyly owes the leading characteristics of his 'Euphues' to Sir Thomas North's translation from the French of Guevara's 'Libro del Emperador Marco Aurelio con el Relox de Principes.' The publication of this book is referred in the 'Encyclopedia' to 1568, a date with which a reader of the article would naturally connect the practical development of Euphuism in this country; but this is not strictly correct. The first edition of North's translation of Guevara's treatise, a copy of which is in the Bodleian Library, appeared eleven years earlier, in 1557, dedicated to Queen Mary, and the edition of 1568 distinctly asserts on its title-page that it has been "newly revised and corrected," and "reformed of fautes escaped in the first edition." Nor is this all. The same work of Guevara, as Dr. Landmann and Mrs. Ward very lightly mention, without due recognition of the importance of the fact, was published in an English translation in a somewhat different form in 1534, thirty-four years before Mrs. Ward would have us believe that our language was seriously influenced by the Spanish style. "At Caleis ye tenth daie of Marche in the yere of the reigne of our soueraygne lorde Kyng Henry the. viii. the xxxiii." (i.e., =1533), Lord Berners, the translator of Froissart and of 'Huon of Bordeaux,' completed, according to the colophon of the first published edition of 1534, his translation from the French of Guevara's 'Marke Aurelie Emperour, otherwise called the Golden Boke' (Mrs. Ward incidentally refers the execution of this translation to 1531, for which I believe there is no authority). The chief difference between Berners' and North's translations, both of which were made from the French, is that the former is based on the first version of Guevara's work, entitled 'Libro Aureo de Marco Aurelio Emperador y Eloquentissimo Orador,' and the latter on a greatly expanded version of the same book, bearing the title I have already quoted. Both versions are identical in style and almost identical in subject-matter, and a careful comparison of the two English translations will show that Lord Berners, writing in 1533, has a greater claim than North to be regarded as the parent of Euphuism in England.

Such sentences as those quoted below from Berners's prologue to the 'Golden Boke' are Euphuistic beyond dispute, and I print with them side by side the corresponding passages from North's translation of later date. The first sentence illustrates the repetition of antitheses, and the second the alliterative touches and the introduction of not very apt illustrations from natural phenomena, all of which are striking characteristics of Euphuism. The subject is the destructive and productive powers of time:—

## BERNERS.

"There is nothyng so entier, but it deminisheth; nor nothyng so hole, but that is wery; nor nothyng so strong, but that it break; nor nothyng so well kept, but that it corrupteth. .... The frutes in the spryng-ynge tyme haue not the vertue to gyue sustenavnce, nor perfyte sweteesse to asswete the taste of them that eateth thereof; but thanne passeth the season of somer and haruest cometh, which tyme doth better rype them, and thanne that that we do eate, dothe profyte us, the profetheof is ryghte sauerynesse, and gyueth the more force and vertue, and the greater is the taste."

## NORTH.

"There is nothing so enter but may be diminished: nothing so healthful but may be diseased: nothing so strong, but may be broken: neither anything so well kept, but may be corrupted. .... The fruits of the spring time have no force to give sustenance, nor perfect sweetness to give any savour, but after that the summer is past and harvest cometh, they ripe and then all that we eat nourisheth more and giveth a better taste."

The popularity of Lord Berners's translation, of which some nine editions are known to have been published between 1534 and 1560, and some five between 1560 and 1588, is a remarkable indication of the favour bestowed on Euphuistic style in England before North's time. (Mrs. Ward states, without a word of comment, that twelve editions of Berners's book appeared before 1560—the latest date mentioned; this is, however, again slightly inaccurate, and in the rest of the article the fact is wholly ignored.)

But more can be proved in the same direction. The translator's prologue to Lord Berners's 'Froissart,' written in 1524, and that to be found in other of his works show him to have come under Guevara's or a similar influence before he translated the 'Golden Boke.' In the following abbreviated extracts from the prologue to Froissart the parallelism of the sentences, the repetition of the same thought differently expressed, the rhetorical question, the accumulation of synonyms, the classical references, are irrefutable witnesses to the presence of Euphuism. Berners is writing of the advantages of history:—

"Ones the continual redyng thereof maketh yonge men equal in prudence to olde men; and to olde fathers stryken in age, it mynystreth experience of thynges. More it yeldeth priuate persons worthy of dignyte, rule and gouernaunce: it compelleth the emperours, hygh rulers, and gouernours to do noble dedes, to thende they may optayne immortall glory: it excitet, moueth and stereth the strong, hardy warriors for the great laude that they haue after they ben deed promptly to go in hande with great and harde paryls in defence of their cuntry: it prohybyteth reprouable persons to do mischeuous dedes. .... What mouned the strong and ferse Hercules to enterpryse in his lyfe so many great incomparable labours and paryls? .... Insemlable wysse dyd his imitator, noble dyke Theseus and many other. .... What knowledge should we haue of auneynt thynges past, and historie were not, whiche is the testymony thereof, the lyght of trouthe, the maystres of the lyfe humayne, the presydent of remembraunce and the messanger of antiquite? Why mouned and stered Phaleryus, the kyng of Phtholome oft and delygently to rede boke? Forsothe for none other cause but that. ...."

Nor was Berners the only author who fell under Euphuistic influences at this early date. The name of a contemporary should be drawn from its comparative obscurity to be set beside his as that of one of the earliest developers of the style in England. The first edition of Berners's 'Golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius' was published posthumously. The colophon states the translation to have been

undertaken "at the instant desire of his [Berners's] newe Sir Frauncis Bryan knyghte." To Sir Francis, therefore, its publication is probably due, as I have shown, in the introduction to my edition of Berners's 'Hyon of Berdeaux,' which you kindly reviewed some weeks ago, that the Earl of Huntingdon is responsible for the production of that work. At the close of Berners's 'Golden Boke' is a passage applauding the "swete style" of "the sentences of this booke," which cannot have proceeded, as Dr. Landmann asserts, from Berners's pen, because the previous sentence declares the writer's gratitude to the translator for his work. Most probably this "envoy" in praise of Guevarism was written by Sir Francis Bryan. That he was an ardent worshipper of Guevara is corroborated beyond question by the fact that in 1548 he published on his own account a translation of another work of the same Spanish writer, entitled 'A Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier and a Commendacion of the Life of the Labouring Man, drawn into our Maternal Language by Sir Francis Bryan Knight, London, 1548, 16mo. I would therefore place Bryan beside Berners as one of the progenitors of English Euphuism.

Bryan, it may be added, was a type of English culture of the reign of Henry VIII. He took part in politics and wrote poetry with Wyatt and Surrey, whose intimate friend he was. He was, it will be remembered, one of the contributors to Surrey's volume of 'Songes and Sonnets' and to 'Tottel's Miscellany'; many years later Drayton more than once referred to

sacred Bryan (whom the Muses kept  
And in his Cradle rockt him as he slept)

as Wyatt's and Surrey's worthiest fellow worker. His predilection for Guevara may, therefore, be taken as evidence of the very wide dissemination of Guevara's influence in England in the early part of the sixteenth century. A second edition of his translation of Guevara was published with a different title in 1575.

S. L. LEE.

#### SALE.

IN our last week's number we noticed the first two days of the sale of the third portion of Mr. Beckford's magnificent library at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, and now proceed to give an account of the six following days, confining it to the articles which attracted most competition: *Passes*, *Miroir des Courtisannes*, 27l. 10s.; other works by *Crispin de Passe*, 77l. 6s. 6d. *Pastissier François*, the excessively rare Elzevir edition, 30l. 10s. *Perrault, Hommes Illustres*, 24l. *Petrarcha*, the second Aldine edition, printed on vellum, 66l.; *Petrarcha*, the 1574 edition, in the magnificent binding of *Clovis Eve* for *Marguerite, Reine de Navarre*, 79l.; *Petrarcha Spirituale*, *Maioli's* copy, 46l. *Phalaris*, *Thuanus's* copy, 8l. 5s. *Philostates, Images*, 20l.; *Philostati Vita Apollonii Tyanei*, *Grolier's* copy, 300l. *Picart, Cereemonies Religieuses*, on large paper, 76l.; and his *Tempel der Zang-Goddinen*, on large paper, 168l. *Piccolomini, Dialogo della bella Creanza delle Donne*, *De Thou's* copy, 25l. 10s. *Pindarus cum Scholiis*, bound by *Roger Payne*, 39l. *Plaisirs de l'Isle Enchantée*, *Louis XIV.'s* copy, 23l. 10s. *Platon, traduit par Le Roy*, a magnificent specimen of *N. Eve's* binding, 141l. *Plautus, Elzevir edition*, uncut, 20l.; *Plautus, Barbou edition*, bound by *Derome*, 25l. 10s. *Plot's Oxfordshire and Staffordshire*, on large paper, 49l. 5s. *Poliphilo*, the first Aldine edition, 130l., the highest price ever paid for a copy, that of the late *Sir C. Price*, at 53l. 10s., being the highest hitherto. *Pompe Funebres*, 100l. *Pomponius Mela*, first edition, 22l. *Pontani, Opera Poetica*, 29l. *Postel, Mère Jeanne*, 23l.; other works of *Postel*, 53l. 15s. *Pretiosa Margarita*, 10l. *Marillier's Illustrations of Prevost's works*, 39l. *Psalmi*, *Plantin edition*, bound by *Le Gascon*, 21l. 10s. *Ptolemei Cosmographia*, portion of 1482 edition, printed on vellum, 25l. 10s. *Purchas's Pilgrimes*, 63l. *Rabelais, Gar-*

*gantua*, 44l.; *Songes Drolatiques*, 25l.; *Ceuvres*, *Duchat's* edition, on large paper, 55l. *Recueil de Pieces Galantes*, *Count Hoym's* copy, 53l. *Regnier, Fortunes et Adversitez*, 43l. 10s.; *Satyres*, the Elzevir edition, two copies, 46l. each. *Reynat, Cabinet*, 47l. *Rochevoucauld, Memoires*, the 1663 Elzevir, 42l. *Romant de la Rose*, 1529 edition, 46l. *Ronsard, Ceuvres*, probably the finest specimen of *Clovis Eve's* binding, executed for *Marguerite, Reine de Navarre*, 430l. *Rudbeckii Atlantica*, 69l. *Archéologie de Russie*, 80l. *Sagard, Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons et Histoire de Canada*, 61l. *Saint Greal*, 35l. *Sainte Marthe, Ceuvres Poétiques*, *De Thou's* copy, 46l., sold for 100fr. in the Solar sale. *Sallustius, Elzevir edition* of 1634, bound by *Deseuil*, 22l.; whilst three other copies, bound by *Boyet* and *Roger Payne*, sold for 3l., 4l. 4s., and 3l. 10s. *Salviani, Aquatilia*, on large paper, *De Thou's* copy, 73l., purchased in *Edwards's* sale for 31l. 10s. *Sannazaro, Arcadia*, *Grolier's* copy, 125l. *Sansovino, Historia de' Turchi*, *Henry III.'s* copy, 50l. *Savonarola, De Simplicitate Christianae Vitae*, 26l. *Seneca Tragediae*, *Francis I.'s* copy, 81l. *Schmidel, Navigatio in Americam*, two copies, 13l. 5s. and 14l. 15s. *Scott's Discoverie of Witchcraft*, of which nearly the entire impression was burnt in the Great Fire of London, 14l. The 1841 lots realized 8,742l. 7s. 6d. Four more days will conclude the sale of this third portion of the library, and catalogues of the fourth portion, which will complete the sale, are now being prepared.

#### Literary Gossip.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE intends to print, under the title of 'Eastern Experience,' a selection of his essays and of the addresses delivered by him on various occasions. Mr. Murray is the publisher.

MR. MURRAY also promises a new and uniform edition of the writings of the late Dean of Westminster, which will be issued in monthly volumes. It will begin with the Dean's lectures on the Eastern Church.

MR. MURRAY will also publish 'The Soudan; or, Sport among the Wild Tribes of the Basé Country,' by Mr. F. L. James. Mr. James spent three winters in that country. Mr. Murray further announces five essays on 'The Origins of Language and Religion,' by Canon Cook; and Mr. L. Jennings's 'Memoirs and Correspondence of J. W. Croker.'

MR. PHILIP SMITH's long-promised 'Manual of Ecclesiastical History down to the Reformation' is nearly ready. It fills two volumes and belongs to Mr. Murray's series of "Student's Manuals."

THE widow of the late Rev. A. L. Green has presented to the public the valuable theological library collected by her husband, which is especially rich in books and pamphlets bearing upon the history of the Jews in England. The library will be deposited in Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, the habitat of the Jews' College. At a meeting held this week, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Hermann Adler, it was resolved to raise a memorial fund for the endowment of the library.

A HISTORY of Southampton, to be published by subscription, is in preparation, under the editorship of the Rev. J. Silvester Davies, F.S.A. The size will be royal octavo, the volume comprising about 500 pages. Fifty copies will be printed on large paper, each of which will be numbered and signed by the publishers, Messrs. Gilbert & Co., of Southampton. The work is expected to be ready in September.

MR. W. DE GRAY BIRCH, of the British Museum, intends to issue in parts a 'Cartularium Saxonicum: a Collection of Charters relating to Anglo-Saxon History.' There will be some twenty-five parts, to be published at intervals of two months. The want of a new and comprehensive edition of the well-known 'Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici' of the late Mr. John M. Kemble, published by the English Historical Society, 1839-1848, has been long felt by students and writers, not alone of English, but of European, ecclesiastical and political history. Since the publication of that work, the 'Diplomatarium Anglicum Ævi Saxonici,' by the late Mr. B. Thorpe, 1865; the 'Facsimiles of Anglo-Saxon Manuscripts,' by Lieut.-General J. Cameron, 1878; the four volumes of 'Facsimiles of Ancient Charters in the British Museum,' edited by Mr. E. A. Bond, Principal Librarian, 1873-1878; the 'Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents relating to Great Britain and Ireland,' by the Rev. A. W. Haddan and Prof. Stubbs, 1869-1873; and other kindred works, have brought to light many new and important documents which should have had a place in it. To these not a few may be added from the publications of the Master of the Rolls, the Historical MSS. Commission, and the Transactions of various societies. Mr. Birch proposes to arrange the documents chronologically, the text of each deed being preceded by a short *præcis* and collated with the oldest and best copies, either manuscript or printed. The variations will be placed in foot-notes. At the foot of each deed will be given a summary of the principal sources from which the text and various readings are derived, so as to form a bibliography of Saxon diplomatics.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL & Co. will bring out this autumn a work on Lincolnshire and the Danes by Rev. G. S. Streetfield, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Louth. The author has tried to treat exhaustively the traces left by the Scandinavian pirates on the soil, habits, character, &c., of East Anglia, bringing a large amount of scattered evidence to bear on the subject.

'THE History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton, co. Nottingham,' is about to be published by subscription by Mr. John T. Godfrey, of Old Lenton. In addition to the general history of the parish, copious extracts from the registers will be given, together with copies of the monumental inscriptions.

WE may expect in October another Indian poem by Mr. Edwin Arnold, the author of 'The Light of Asia.' It will be composed of the following idyls from the Sanskrit of the 'Mahabharata':—1. 'Savitri; or, Love and Death'; 2. 'Nala and Damayanti'; 3. 'The Enchanted Lake'; 4. 'The Saint's Temptation'; 5. 'The Birth of Death.' Messrs. Trübner & Co., the publishers of the work, are preparing for publication during the ensuing season an illustrated edition of Mr. Arnold's 'Light of Asia.'

THE new translation of Manu, which Prof. Bühler has undertaken for the "Sacred Books of the East," is ready for press. No less than six commentaries—those of Medhātithi, Govinda, Kullūka, Nārāyana, Rāghavānanda, and the Nandini, also a gloss, the Tippana—have been used for this work. It



will also contain references to the other law books, more particularly to the ancient Dharma-sūtras, which have been strangely neglected by the native commentators. The law books of Yāgñavalkya and Parāśara will likewise be translated by Prof. Bühler, while Prof. Jolly, the late Tagore Lecturer of Law in the University of Calcutta, has undertaken for the same series the translation of the larger text of Nārada and of other legal authorities quoted in later law books, but no longer in existence in MS. as independent works.

The library of Mr. Conrad Williams, which is to be dispersed next week by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson, is rich in English works printed abroad and books privately printed in England before 1700. There is a large number of Bibles, many of them rare; among them the first edition of Luther's Pentateuch and the first pirated edition of it.

The Public Libraries Acts have been adopted for the parish of Wandsworth by a majority of 1,068—a great success, seeing it was the first time the proposal had been brought forward.

The organizers of the forthcoming Printers' Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall are arranging for a display of designs for Christmas cards, etchings, and paintings suited for cheap reproduction and sale by stationers.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will shortly publish a new novel by Miss Anne Beale, entitled 'Squire Lisle's Bequest,' and 'Adrian Bright,' by Mrs. Caddy, each in three volumes.

THE President of Cornell University, U.S., has, the New York *Nation* says, appointed Mr. H. C. Adams, a free-trader, to the Chair of Political Economy, and at the same time appointed Mr. Ellis H. Roberts as a lecturer "to present the protectionist view," or, in other words, to confute whatever the professor may say in favour of free trade. The result will be perhaps amusing to the undergraduates, but this step is a concession to long-standing discontent on the part of the protectionist public with the way in which political economy is taught in American universities:—

"We have no figures before us," says the *Nation*, "and therefore speak under correction, but we believe the University of Pennsylvania is the only college of note at the East which now has a protectionist professor. Nor is this the result of any settled policy or leaning on the part of the college authorities. We believe they formerly all, or nearly all, had protectionist professors. It is due to the fact that almost all the promising men of the younger generation who devote themselves to the study of political economy, and are willing to teach it, are free-traders."

THE experiment of open competition for clerkships in Government offices, recently tried in India, has not proved a success. The Government have issued a resolution expressing their regret that out of forty-three candidates for clerkships in the Upper Division none has passed; and that out of 157 competing for the Lower Division clerkships only two have passed.

M. JAMES DARMESTETER has in preparation a volume of essays on English literature. The preface of it has appeared in the last number of the *Revue Politique et Littéraire*.

THE numbers of matriculated students in the German universities during the summer of 1883 are as follows:—Berlin, 4,062; Leipzig, 3,097; Munich, 2,295; Breslau, 1,559; Halle, 1,414; Tübingen, 1,373; Bonn, 1,165; Göttingen, 1,104; Würzburg, 1,085; Heidelberg, 1,019; Königsberg, 929; Marburg, 848; Strasbourg, 840; Freiburg, 823; Greifswald, 741; Erlangen, 641; Jena, 631; Kiel, 447; Giessen, 464; Munster, 328; and Rostock, 231. This is an increase on the sum total of those matriculated in the summer of 1882 of 1,256. Some universities have fewer than they had last year, others have more. Till lately Leipzig was at the head of all in respect of numbers; it has now fallen below Berlin. The causes which draw students to some universities in preference to others are various, such as celebrated professors, cheapness of living, &c. But the fame of several scholars attracts many to Berlin; while Jena, where living is inexpensive, has comparatively few students, notwithstanding the presence of Lipsius, Hilgenfeld, and Haackel.

A BUST of J. H. Voss, the translator of Homer, has been erected in front of the gymnasium at Eutin, in North Germany, of which Voss was rector from 1782 to 1802.

NEW YORK is to have another free library, says the *Critic* of that city, the gift of Mr. Oswald Ottendofer.

## SCIENCE

*Life of Sir William E. Logan, Kt., First Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.*  
By Bernard J. Harrington, B.A. (Sampson Low & Co.)

WILLIAM EDMOND LOGAN, who was born at Montreal on the 20th of April, 1798, was the most unobtrusive of men. As a boy he acquired "a capacity for thrashing bigger boys than himself"; and as a man he observed so diligently and so well that his geological maps of the coal basin of South Wales—executed, without the aid of any preliminary instruction in geology, with great minuteness and accuracy of detail—were adopted by the Ordnance Geological Survey, and they have to the present day continued to be the highest authority on this important district. Yet William Logan, the most amiable of boys, never boasted of his prowess, and although his discoveries showed him to be one of the most sagacious of geologists, yet he always shunned the world's applause.

This is the hero of Prof. Harrington's work. The 'Life' is carefully sketched, and by the aid of extracts from letters, journals, and reports, the book is rendered interesting; but the author has failed to catch those delicate shades of character which were required to give reality to the portrait. William E. Logan—the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, who was the first to find *Stigmaria* in its native "underclay," the first to trace out in the Laurentian series the oldest known rocks, and to disentomb the remarkable *Eozoon canadense*, the oldest known organism—was the grandson of a baker who removed from Scotland to Canada in 1784, and established a large bakery in Montreal, which must have proved profitable, as we are told, "With wise forethought, he purchased considerable property

in the vicinity of the city," settled himself comfortably on his farm, and made his eldest son manager of the bakery. In 1794 this eldest son married his cousin, a Scotch lady; these were the parents of William E. Logan, of whom we write. The father appreciated the value of education; he placed his son under the best schoolmaster in Montreal, and in 1814 we find him sending both William and his brother Hart to the High School at Edinburgh. William distinguished himself at this school; he informs his brother "Jamie" in 1817, "I obtained the highest prize at Mr. Nichol's first geometry class, and my name was inserted in the newspapers."

William E. Logan, being desirous of acquainting himself with commercial life, was removed from Edinburgh, and entered his uncle's counting-house in London, where for ten years he remained. Then, about 1828, his uncle having connected himself with a copper-smelting company at Swansea, William Logan was sent to that town

"to attend to the accounts of the establishment, but you may be assured I shall spare no pains to make myself master of every branch of the business, and as it is of a scientific nature I am pretty sure I shall like it."

This extract shows the character which, as if by accident, was eventually to be developed into a geological discoverer. "Here I am," he writes to his brother in June, 1833, "out of the world altogether, and attending to nothing else but the making of copper and digging of coal from morning till night." From the digging of coal he, however, rapidly advanced to investigate the question of its origin, and to study the structure of the Glamorganshire coal-field. He desired a theodolite, and he writes to his brother in London to purchase one for him, saying:—

"If a pound or two more would make the theodolite much better, I should be disposed to give it. I'll live on milk diet and save the money in a short time. But do not let ornament have anything to do with the additional expense."

Thus was begun the survey work which was laid down on the one-inch sheets of the Ordnance Survey with a minuteness of detail which had not been seen on any previous maps.

Logan's career was now fixed. In 1837 he was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, and in 1842 he was offered the position of Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, established during the administration of Lord Sydenham for the purpose of "ascertaining the nature and extent of the mineral resources of Canada." The appointment offered to Logan was accepted, and he arrived in Canada in August of the same year. This survey was characterized by Sedgwick as an "Herculean task," but, as Mr. Harrington writes, "no one understood the difficulties better than did Logan himself." With a determination to conquer all he entered upon his task with energy, and pursued it with continuous zeal.

In 1842, the year in which Logan became Director of the Canadian Survey, business required his presence in England for a few months, but in the spring of 1843 he again crossed the Atlantic to enter systematically upon his new duties. Reaching Halifax on the 30th of May, Logan deter-

mined to journey overland through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to his destination in Gaspé, visiting on the way that wonderful display of the coal measures at South Joggins, on the Bay of Fundy. As his first task he executed his great section of the coal measures, which gives the details of the formation of this region, or 14,570 feet, including seventy-six beds of coal and ninety distinct *Stigmaria* underclays.

From this period the book becomes especially interesting. Extracts from Logan's journals and reports, and letters to friends and acquaintances, form the principal attraction. The story of his progress is graphically told, and to this we must refer our readers. Logan received from the Government the honour of knighthood. He owed this distinction mainly to the exertions which he made—in the Exhibition of 1851 in London and that of 1855 in Paris—to render the industrial productions of Canada attractive. In 1851 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and of Edinburgh in 1861. He became a member of many of the scientific societies of Europe and of America, and he was the recipient of more than twenty medals. Yet withal he remained a retiring man until on the 22nd of June, 1875, he passed to his rest.

*Saw Mills: their Arrangement and Management, and the Economical Conversion of Timber.* By M. Powis Bale, M.Inst.M.E. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)—As competition in the conversion of timber increases year by year, the best arrangement of saw mills and wood-converting machinery is becoming of more and more importance. Mr. Bale, who has already published a comprehensive book on wood-working machinery in general, has found that a more detailed treatment of the particular subject of saw mills would be of service if drawn up in the form of a handbook, and has produced the present volume, which we have no doubt will be found of much value by that special class of readers for whose information it is designed. Mr. Bale begins by a chapter on the important subject of the arrangement of a saw mill for general purposes, and on the differences in arrangement which are proper for different kinds of wood-working machinery. Although this may be regarded as a practical rather than a theoretic matter, it will be evident to the readers of this chapter how much thoughtful consideration must be given to every item in the planning of new works. After a few pages on the selection of machinery and the special case of saw mills for railway carriage works, we come to excellent counsel as to motive power, first as obtained from water, and then as supplied by the steam engine. Rules for engine drivers and boiler attendants are attached to a chapter on the production of steam; and fifteen pages are then devoted to the arrangement of shafting and gearing. Details follow as to machine foundations, machinery bearings, saws straight and circular, new teeth, setting and hammering, band saws, cutters and bits, belts and striking gear. There are then notes on the working of sawing machines, on speeds, on the power required for various machinery, on consuming smoke and economizing fuel. This is followed by good advice on the selection, drying, and conversion of timber. The chapter on the decay of wood and its prevention is not quite up to the mark. More should have been said as to the effects, which by this time are pretty well known, of the systems of Kyan (misprinted Kyam) and Burnett; and what is said as to the mixture of creosote and carbolic acid may be thought to recommend unnecessary expense. A number of useful tables and a technical glossary

conclude a book that we have pleasure in recommending to those about to construct or to manage saw mills. The woodcuts, which are not mentioned in either title or table of contents, are just what the text requires for illustration.

*Physical Geography.* By Prof. P. Martin Duncan, M.B., F.R.S. (Ward, Lock & Co.)—This little work is one of the "Science Primers for the People," that is, for "intelligent artisans, students in science classes, and the upper classes in schools"; its price is sixpence, and we are told that "it is principally compiled from the author's lectures." No doubt Prof. Duncan is an eloquent and learned lecturer; but his lecture notes seem to have been thrown together very carelessly, and with little regard either for the exigencies of grammar or for clearness and accuracy in exposition. It may be that Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. are of opinion that "the people" cannot reasonably expect much for sixpence, or that the author has no great respect for the discrimination of his readers. The different phenomena of land, water, and atmosphere which fall within the usual scope of physical geography are treated in order, but in so bald and insufficient a way that the subject, generally one of the most interesting to scholars, is presented with repellent dryness. Of course so distinguished a geologist as Prof. Duncan does not fall into errors such as would beset a writer unacquainted with his subject; but his quaint disregard of the laws regulating the construction of sentences results in passages so involved and ambiguous that "the people" will find the right interpretation of them not a little difficult; while his want of appreciation of the requirements and attainments of the classes for whom he writes results in much which is useless. A main fault of the book is the prevalence of ambiguity, sometimes even of inaccuracy. It would be interesting, for instance, to ascertain what definite notion "the people" will derive from the elaborate paragraph describing the position of the axes of the equator. Prof. Duncan no doubt knows what he means, and his meaning is likely to be correct; but the average popular mind will, we fear, fail to extract any meaning at all. Again, when the distribution of land and water is discussed, we are informed that 52 millions of square miles are less than one-fourth of 195 millions; and that while 143 millions of square miles are covered with water, the sea covers 146 millions of square miles. Are these the nearest approximation to numerical accuracy which the author and publishers can supply to "the people" for sixpence? Prof. Duncan falls into the serious mistake of crediting his readers with greater preliminary knowledge than they are likely to possess—in fact, he publishes rough lecture notes without the amplifications and explanations that would be given by the lecturer. It is surely unwise to give no clue to the situation of the Pangong lakes when speaking of them to "the people," who probably do not know where they are, and who presumably have not at hand works of reference which will tell them. Again, few of "the people" know where Lake Tangri Nur is, and all the information vouchsafed to them is that it is north of the line of the Sanpu, a by no means universally known synonym of the Brahmaputra. In reference to Tangri Nur the usual numerical inaccuracy appears. This lake is stated to be 15,190 feet above sea level, and to be forty-five miles long by twenty-five broad—no inconsiderable expanse of water. A few pages further on Lake Titicaca, 12,800 feet above the sea, is declared "the highest lake of any great size." Such reckless discrepancies impair the usefulness of the book and naturally shake the reader's confidence in it. Solecisms abound. Can it be that Prof. Duncan deliberately commits them in his lectures, thinking thereby to render his utterances emphatic? For our part we hold that science text-books, even when inexpensive and intended for "the people," should be clear, accurate, concise if may be, and grammatical.

The learned author, however, if we may judge from the little work before us, thinks otherwise.

*Chapters in Popular Natural History.* By Sir John Lubbock. (National Society's Depository.)—It was a happy thought on the part of the National Society to adapt to a reading book parts of some of Sir John Lubbock's well-known lectures; it was, at any rate, a very much happier thought than the engagement of a *littérateur* to collect a number of more or less interesting anecdotes and a good deal of very doubtful science. We should have been glad, however, if the author had been able to find time to recast some of his sentences, which, excellent enough as specimens of lecture-English, are not always or altogether such as should be taken as models of literary style. We find, for example, the expression "for instance" more often than we like to see, though not perhaps than we care to hear. The following sentence in the story of the famous tame wasp will illustrate the author's style: "She came out occasionally, and seemed as well as usual till near the end of February, when one day I observed she had nearly lost the use of her antennæ, though the rest of the body was as usual.....As far as I could judge, her death was quite painless, and she now occupies a place in the British Museum." The gentlemen who have to spend their working hours in the ill-ventilated studies of our national institution will perhaps envy the wasp! Seriously, however, this is hardly what is called good English, and we must praise rather the idea which gave rise to this reading book than the manner in which it has been allowed to pass through the printer's hands.

*The Forests of England and the Management of Them in Bygone Times*, compiled by Dr. J. Croumie Brown (Edinburgh, Oliver & Boyd), is a curiously desultory and superficial book. It contains only some 260 pages, and the author frankly owns that it is "a compilation of what has been stated in works previously published." Statistics, scraps of poetry, legends, and long extracts from previous books on forestry are all mixed up together, and the result is naturally of but little value. The account of any particular forest is of course extremely meagre. Nichols's 'Forest of Dean,' for instance, is itself a larger book than this history of all the forests of England, where the whole story of the Forest of Dean is compressed into less than ten pages. It is a strange omission that in the account of Windsor Forest the story of Herne's oak should be entirely passed by. However, there are some amusing and picturesque passages here and there, though they are due for the most part to Dr. Brown's powers of selection.

#### THE INDIAN SURVEY.

THE Indian Survey Report is a publication which is always looked for with interest, and during General Walker's tenure of the important office of Surveyor-General this interest has in no way waned. The present Report commemorates the completion of the principal triangulation of India, a task which has occupied the geodesists continuously since the beginning of the century. In the words of Major Lambton, its originator, the object of the undertaking was "to determine the exact positions of all the great objects that appeared best calculated to become permanent geographical marks, to be hereafter guides for facilitating a general survey of the peninsula." Everest, Waugh, and Walker are the names best known in connexion with the prosecution of the operations which have now come to an end. The number of principal triangulation stations erected throughout the expanse of the British Indian dominions is 3,472, consisting of short pillars a few feet high where the stations have been erected on hills and mounds, and of towers from twenty to sixty feet in height where they have had to be erected in the plains. The secondary triangulation, which has been carried on simultaneously with the



other, is not yet complete. To the north it has been projected so as to enable the positions and heights of the chief Himalayan peaks to be accurately measured; westward it has been carried on to Kandahar and Kelat, and eastward to Bangkok, in Siam; while hopes are entertained that it may be possible to carry the triangles into Upper Burma. The survey proper, if we may so call the various busy operations of topographical, *muzawar*, riverain, forest, and cadastral surveys, does not call for detailed notice; but it is worthy of note how the demand for cadastral surveys is growing—a pretty sure indication of the increasing prosperity and wealth of a country where land is becoming more and more cultivated and valuable, and where the public find it worth their while to insist on large-scale and strictly accurate maps of the holdings, instead of the roughly projected and drawn plans, often little better than mere reconnaissances, which in the early days of the revenue settlements did duty for surveys.

The Indian surveyor has opportunities of penetrating into localities with which English readers are not likely to have become entirely familiar. Here is a description of a scene in South Sylhet:—

"At 4 P.M. I am standing on a cleared hill just above a large tea garden. The air is beautifully soft and balmy, and looking to the east I see below me the gentle undulations under tea cultivation, the rich, dark green bushes standing out in bold contrast on the red-brown soil. Among the bushes the busy coolies are at work, the women adding brightness to the scene with their brilliantly coloured robes. In the midst of the cultivation, on the banks of a clear stream, in a small, well-kept enclosure with a pretty tank, stands the manager's bungalow, a large commodious house, with white-washed walls and lofty thatched roof, slightly hidden by tall plantain trees. Rose bushes and other shrubs flourish in the garden, and in a corner many tempting-looking vegetables may be espied. With the orange glow of the afternoon sun upon it, the bungalow with its garden looks (as, indeed, I find it) a very haven of rest, comfort, and hospitality. Behind, near some large neat tea-houses, is an excellent tennis-court, where an exciting contest is being carried on between the young planters of this and a neighbouring garden. Beyond, the view due south is closed by the virgin forest of dark trees and feathery bamboos, the greater portion of which will soon, by the enterprise of planters, disappear. To the south-west and west the eye wanders over the plains of South Sylhet, bounded on the south by the jungle-clad hills of Tipperah, purple now and indistinct. The flat green fields, above which, as the sun sinks, soft mist wreaths float, are broken up by frequent clumps of mighty bamboos or fine old banian trees, amid whose dark recesses a few glimpses of reddish roofs and the light blue smoke curling upwards denote the presence of villages. Beyond these, to the west and north, a thin dark line here and there marks the course of a river, above which are visible the masts of country boats and the smoke of a steamer. A hum of voices ascends from the villages below, cows wend their way homeward through the deepening gloom, and as the sun sinks in the brown horizon I shut up my theodolite, and, running down the hillside, soon find myself at the bungalow, where a hearty welcome and an excellent dinner await me."

Such is the picture presented to us by Col. Woodthorpe, who pays a grateful meed of thanks to the planters for the hospitality and kindness which they are so ready to show to strangers, down to the lowest coolies accompanying the survey party.

As a contrast we may glance at the experience of Mr. G. A. McGill in Rajputana. This gentleman's work lay for some extent in arid wastes, where he was often hard pushed for water, and where during March the misery of sand storms was superadded. "The sand penetrates every-

thing, including eyes, nostrils, and ears. The box of clothing and even a strong iron despatch box are not proof against its penetrating power, and as a consequence there is no partaking of a meal as long as it lasts, as everything cooked grates under the teeth and makes the blood curdle. The relief afforded in other parts of India by keeping the *khas-khas* tatties, or blinds, constantly wet is here a delusion, as the lake water thrown on them turns into fine salt from the intense heat of the wind."

Among the trans-frontier operations there is a good account, by Major Badgley, of the Burma-Manipur boundary survey—a measure rendered necessary by the bitter feuds existing between the two nations, which have often led to encroachments and consequent broils. An adventurous journey is recorded as having been made by M—S—, a native explorer, in and around Badakshan, which will form an important contribution to Central Asian geography. This person, a Pir, or holy man, of the Mohammedan faith, and of much repute among his co-religionists, was about to make a journey from Kashmir, across the Hindu Kush range and the river Oxus, to Kolab, beyond Badakshan, to visit the shrines of his ancestors and transact some business of his own, and advantage was taken of the chance by the Indian Survey authorities to get him to undertake to explore, and to put him through a course of training. He proceeded to his destination *via* Kashmir, Gilgit, and Yasin, where he arrived in December, 1878. Here he was detained nine months, but eventually succeeded in crossing over the Darkoth and Baroghil Passes into the basin of the Oxus, where he followed the well-known road, by way of Kila Panjah, Ishkasham, and Zebak, to Faizabad, the capital of Badakshan. The remainder of his travels may be described shortly by saying that they include a traverse of the havildar's route to Kolab, with the addition of a *détour* through the Daraim Valley south of Faizabad; a complete examination of the great loop in the river Oxus, thus securing an important link in the unconnected explorations of this famous river; a transit of the hitherto unknown Shira highlands of Badakshan, as the wide tract of country within the loop of the Oxus appears to be called; and the examination of four of the tributaries—the Shakh Dara, the Bartang or Murghabi, the Nayan, and the Doaba Dara rivers. The second of these turns out to rise in the Sarez Pamir, and is not, as hitherto supposed, the lower course of the Aksu, which, from such information as M—S— could glean, would appear to join the Sochan, and discharge its waters into the Oxus near Bar Panjah. There is an excellent map in the Report illustrating the routes of the explorer, who would appear to have been successful in fixing three of the peaks of the Hindu Kush range, the heights of which are given as ranging from 22,000 to 24,600 ft. Altogether, M—S— seems to have fully deserved the medal which was conferred on him by the Surveyor-General of India, to whom two had been entrusted by the Venice International Congress for award to meritorious native explorers.

The most remarkable journey, however, recorded in the present Report is undoubtedly that achieved by the explorer who started from India in 1878 with the object of penetrating as far as the country between Eastern Turkistan and Mongolia. Arrangements for this exploration were begun before Prejevalsky had made his famous journey to Lob Nor, and it is an interesting feature of the explorer's travels that they will probably be found to cross Prejevalsky's later routes. The two, when worked out, published, and collated, will doubtless shed a flood of light on the hitherto obscure geography of Northern Tibet. The particulars which are furnished in the present Report regarding this journey have been already made known, having been announced at one of the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society; but it may be useful

to recall briefly that the route ran to Lhasa, and that the travellers thence accompanied a caravan of traders to Mongolia. About 150 miles west of Koko Nor the party were robbed by a band of some hundred mounted men, and the explorer lost most of his property, but managed to strike off north-westwards to Saithang. Here he was again robbed, this time by his companions, and he and his friends had to take service with some Mongolians and tend their horses. After making their way to Saitu, where they were detained by Chinese Tartars, the travellers were assisted by a friendly Lama, and enabled to proceed to Ta-tien-lu, where the Jesuit fathers showed them great kindness and apprised the Indian Government of their safety. They were unable to cross the Mishmi country into Assam, but got far enough to satisfy themselves of the impossibility of any connexion between the Sanpu and the Irrawaddy. The full account of these explorations, with the illustrating maps, will probably appear in the course of a few months, unless—*absit omen*—political considerations, that bugbear of all explorers, should intervene. It is difficult, however, to see what possible political importance can attach to notes of travel across one of the highest, bleakest, and most unproductive and inaccessible regions on the earth's surface—a nomad's land—which appears to be tenanted mainly by roving hordes of banditti, and which is many hundreds of miles removed from the scene of any possible Indian question. It is to be hoped that this view may commend itself to the authorities, and that in the interests of science the publication of this adventurous and important journey may be expedited.

#### ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

In the telegraphic account received from San Francisco of the American observations of the solar eclipse of the 6th of May on Caroline Island, we read that the spectroscopic observations of Dr. Hastings "prove the corona to be largely a phenomenon of diffraction by the great change in length of 1474 line on east and west sides of sun." Observations by so distinguished a physicist as Dr. Hastings must be received with all respect, and the evidence he appears to have found of the action of diffraction at the moon's edge is very interesting; but we must take exception to the word "largely" in the above sentence, as it can scarcely be supposed that any considerable part of the corona is produced by this cause. Prof. Holden's search for an intra-Mercurial planet had the same result as Dr. Palisa's, previously reported in the *Athenæum*, viz., a negative one; and up to the present time it must be concluded that no trustworthy evidence of any such planet exists.

Mr. Stone has just published at Oxford the thirty-eighth volume of the Radcliffe Observations, containing the results of those, both astronomical and meteorological, made in the year 1880.

In the last numbers (29, 30) of *Copernicus*, Dr. J. L. E. Dreyer has a paper 'On the Multiple Tail of the Great Comet of 1744,' which adds some interesting particulars to those previously known about that remarkable body, the finest comet of the eighteenth century, which, first discovered by Klinkenberg at Haarlem on the 9th of December, 1743, passed its perihelion on the 1st of March, 1744. Loys de Chéseaux, observing it at Lausanne on the mornings of the 7th and 8th of March, described it as possessed of six tails. Until 1864 this was supposed to be the only evidence in existence of the multiple nature of the comet's tail; but in that year some observations by De L'Isle, which had hitherto never been published, were printed by Prof. Winnecke in the *Bulletin* of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, and showed that he too saw several ("plusieurs traits lumineux en forme de queues de comète") tails on the morning of the 6th and four tails on that of the 7th of March, the comet itself being at

the time below the horizon. Now Dr. Dreyer has become possessed of a little book (probably written by Leonard Euler) entitled 'Beantwortung verschiedener Fragen über die Beschaffenheit, Bewegung, und Wirkung der Cometen,' published at Berlin in 1744. Amongst other things, this work contains (what seems to have been previously overlooked) valuable confirmation of the observations of Chéseaux and De L'Isle—a description, accompanied by drawings, of the appearance of the multiple tail of the comet as seen on the mornings of the 5th and 7th of March, 1744. Indeed, there are shown in the latter drawing, of which Dr. Dreyer has had a copy engraved, no less than twelve or thirteen rays apparently proceeding from the point (about 20° below the horizon) where the head of the comet was situated; but probably it was only intended to give a general idea of the appearance of the rays, without pretending to any great accuracy as to details. The observations in question were made "von einem geschickten Frauenzimmer"; and there seems to be little doubt that this clever lady was Margaretha Kirch, one of the daughters of Gottfried Kirch, all of whom resided with their brother Christfried (after their father's death in 1710), that brother occupying the post of astronomer to the Berlin Academy from 1716 until his death on the 9th of March, 1740.

We have received the *Memorie della Società degli Spettroscopisti Italiani* for May. Prof. Tacchini contributes a paper containing his observations at Rome of the solar spots, faculae, and protuberances during the last quarter of 1882; and Prof. Ricci communicates the results of a long and interesting series of physical observations of the planet Jupiter, accompanied by drawings made at Palermo, chiefly in 1882 and in January and February, 1883.

#### SOCIETIES.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—July 5.—Mr. T. H. Baylis in the chair.—Prof. B. Lewis read a paper 'On the Gallo-Roman Antiquities of Reims.' These are much less known than the mediæval monuments, but well deserve the attention of archaeologists. The Porta Martis stands on the north side of the city, and holds the same position among the antiquities of Reims as the gates of Arroux and St. André do at Autun. It consists of three large arches separated by coupled columns, and the soffits contain elaborate designs, viz., the labours of the twelve months in the centre, Jupiter and Leda on the left, and the twins suckled by the she-wolf on the right. The last group seems to allude to the name of the city. The mosaic of the public promenades is particularly interesting, because it illustrates those passages in ancient authors which describe gladiatorial combats. It consists of thirty-five compartments, each containing a single figure. This tessellated pavement may be compared with the mosaics of Augsburg, Nennig, near Treves, and the Lateran Museum. The tomb of Jovinus, so called, is a sarcophagus deposited in the crypt at the Archevêché. The figures on the front represent, in high relief, a lion hunt. From the style of the execution one would be disposed to assign them to the age of the Antonines. The inscriptions relating to Reims present many points of contact with the history of our own country. For example, we find in them mention of Mars Camulus, who reminds us of Camulodunum, and Cantius, which looks like Cantium, Kent. One of the coins of Durocortorum (Reims) is remarkable because it exhibits three conjugated heads on the obverse. M. Loriquet says they symbolize three provinces: Belgica, Germania Inferior, and Germania Superior; but there can be little doubt that we have here the effigies of the Roman Triumvirate—Octavian, Mark Antony, and Lepidus.—Mr. P. Harrison adduced further evidence of the antiquity of the inscriptions found by him at Stonehenge.—Mr. W. M. F. Petrie read some notes on a collection of graffiti of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, from the Great Pyramid.—Mr. E. Willmott exhibited a further collection of rubbings from the brasses in Cobham Church, which were commented on by Mr. Waller.—Mr. J. Nightingale exhibited a fine pre-Reformation chalice from Wylde Church, and a parcel-gilt tankard, used as a flagon, from Fugglestone Church, Wilts.—Mr. P. B. Brown sent a watch, by Daniel Quare, with a silver "cock," and other watches.

#### Science Gossip.

IN accordance with the provisions of their charter, the Council of the Royal Society last week proceeded to choose one of their members to be President, in place of the late Mr. Spottiswoode. Prof. Huxley was elected. This appointment will hold until the Society's anniversary, St. Andrew's Day next, when the election of President, Council, and Officers will proceed in the usual way.

THE Duke of Argyll, patron of the Edinburgh Geological Society, will deliver an address at a conversazione, which will be held in the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh on November 1st, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of that society.

THE North of England Mining and Mechanical Engineers met on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., at the Town Hall, Barrow. Mr. V. W. Corbett read a paper 'On Water Gauge, Barometer, and other Observations taken at Seaham Colliery during the Time the Maullin Seam was Sealed Up.' Mr. Lindsay Wood and others discussed the important question of 'The Pressure of Gas in the Solid Coal.' The members visited most of the engineering and mining works, and they especially inspected the collieries of Lord Lonsdale at Whitehaven.

THE Society of Engineers visited on Thursday, June 28th, the works of the Great Western Railway at Swindon. This was the first of their summer excursions. On July 18th the Society will visit the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company's yard, Blackwall, and the Becton Gas Works; and on August 28th the Locomotive Works at Brighton will be inspected.

MR. KIRKLAND has been appointed Professor of Chemistry at the Melbourne University. Prof. Allan now occupies the new chair of anatomy, Prof. Kernoh that of engineering, and Prof. Andrew that of applied mathematics.

THE Institution of Mechanical Engineers have issued the programme of their meeting at Liège. M. É. de Laveleye, M. de Sinçay, M. Mélin, and others will read papers.

PROF. LIEBERMANN stated before the Berlin Association for Commercial Progress that in the year 1881 there were distilled at Baku about 1,400,000 tons of raw naphtha, which gave about 180,000 tons of illuminating oils. In the factory of Messrs. Nobel, 22,000 tons of illuminating oils were produced in 1880, 50,000 tons in 1881, and 90,000 tons in 1882.

M. V. MARCANO, in a note presented to the Académie des Sciences by M. Wurtz on the 11th of June, deals with the question of "panification." He thinks he has by his results confirmed the view announced by M. Chicanard, that this form of fermentation is due to "une sphéro-bactérie mobile."

#### FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE NINETEENTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN.—3, Pall Mall East, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Illustrated Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.—NOW OPEN FROM Nine till Seven.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS IS NOW OPEN at Thomas McLean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, 1s., including Catalogue.

'THE VALE OF TEARS'—DORE'S LAST GREAT PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the Doré Gallery, 55, New Bond Street, with 'Christ leaving the Praetorium,' 'Christ's Entry into Jerusalem,' 'The Dream of Pilate's Wife,' and his other great Pictures. From Ten till Six Daily.—Admission, 1s.

*Details from Italian Buildings, chiefly Renaissance.* By J. Kinross, Architect. Illustrated. (Edinburgh, Waterston & Sons.)—Mr. Kinross is a man of taste and a skilled draughtsman, who has derived his notes from cities in Northern and Central Italy. Venice and Florence have

yielded most of them, and, on the whole, the best. Fifty plates, full of choice drawings, illustrate a much greater number of beautiful specimens of architecture, which are, according to the title, "chiefly Renaissance," although among them are some derived from Romanesque and quasi-classic types, to say nothing of such exquisite specimens of Italian Gothic as the tower of Sta. Maria Maggiore at Assisi, tracery from the Palazzo Cicogna at Venice, and Transitional work from S. Matteo at Genoa, where quasi-Romanesque taste predominated at an unusually late date, and a Pointed arcade rests on shafts as elegant as the most fastidious Goth could design, and embodies classic elements not unworthy of a Greek architect. The fault of Mr. Kinross's otherwise elaborate letterpress is the almost total absence of dates. When a date is given the author seems to grudge the statement. For instance, about plate 7, which shows the ornate Renaissance screen of S. Petronio at Bologna, we are curtly told that the "date on the architrave is 1483." The critic might have guessed as much who observed the vileness of the taste which introduced a pseudo-Crucifixion in the lunette over the doorway, and attached to the arms of the cross, in a rococo fashion, two scourges, like the ribbons of French Renaissance composition, and thus supplied a monstrous travesty of the subject. Apart from this the work possesses a true Italian charm in the reticulated panels of the screen proper, the elegant arabesques of the jambs of the door, and the well-proportioned panels of the parapet below the reticulated panels of the screen itself. Nearly all the specimens here described and illustrated are, as the author wished them to be, fine, and suitable as types for students desiring examples of various kinds; and some of them are curious in an historical point of view, because they show the fusion of styles and retention of beautiful features of more than one kind after the earlier models had gone out of fashion. Thus, in the choice wheel-window of S. Apollinare at Assisi, the general type is Romanesque, and the radial colonnettes which form the spokes of the wheel are of a quasi-classic mould, including twisted shafts and foliage on the caps, which are more classic than Gothic, while the central boss or nave of the wheel is a beautiful piece of almost Roman foliage, disposed to suit the supposed revolving use of the wheel, a factitious characteristic of the example. At the same time the heads of the shafts sustain a Pointed and cuspidated arcade which is as Gothic as Gothic can be, and trefoils fill the spandrels of the arcade. In the façade to which this wheel-window belongs is a door with a semicircular head and almost Romanesque moulded edges under a Pointed dripstone. The only instance of unfortunate design is the pierced parapet of the staircase on plate 6, from the lower church of S. Francesco at Assisi. Even here the mouldings seem to be good, but the parapet is formed of an arcade, of which an arch rises from each step of the stairs in a somewhat puerile fashion. Gothic parapets of far finer character than this abound in France and England, and are by no means unknown in Italy. Mr. Kinross protests against the "adverse criticism" which has been—or rather he should have said has ceased to be—passed on Renaissance architecture. He seems to rejoice over the prevalence of "a more catholic spirit" which generally acknowledges the beauty of Renaissance works. Surely he knows that the "pestilent Renaissance" of Mr. Ruskin was the debased French travesty of architecture, and not the choice art of the earlier or true Renaissance. We recommend this book heartily to all students of art and men of taste. Among its most interesting contents are the details of the pulpit in the lower church at Assisi, with its mosaics and finely carved capitals of acanthi, and the noble cortile of the Palazzo Fava, at Bologna, with its characteristic huge corbelling of the gallery and picturesque arrangement of stairs and massive shafts. Never were Roman types of magni-



ficient carving better revived than by means of the Marsupini sarcophagus in Sta. Croce, at Florence. Plate 14, the Gallery in S. Lorenzo, in the same city, is a well-known work of a very high class. Beautiful is the screen from S. Miniato, Florence, with its fine Geometrical inlays of white and coloured marbles, a priceless specimen of fine taste of its kind. All the subjects have been drawn to scale. Many sections and studies of details enrich the work.

*A Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum: The Ptolemies, Kings of Egypt.* By R. S. Poole. With Thirty-two Plates.—*A Catalogue of Greek Coins: Thessaly to Ætolia.* By Percy Gardner. With Thirty-two Plates. (Printed by order of the Trustees of the British Museum.)—*The Types of Greek Coins: an Archaeological Essay.* By Percy Gardner. (Cambridge, University Press.)—The first two of these publications are works that will be highly valued by serious students of Greek numismatics; and the autotype plates of coins with which they are liberally illustrated may well attract the attention of those who have a general interest in art for its own sake, or in the history of art, which may be an interest of an entirely different nature. To those who devote attention to the subject of ancient Greek coins in all their relations, these detailed lists of so important a collection as that of the British Museum will afford invaluable assistance. The principle of arrangement which the authors have adopted is to give the weight, metal, size, type on obverse and reverse of each coin, with inscriptions and countermarks; and the introductions by the several authors expound the rules and processes by which chronological and local assignments have in each case been determined. A series of indexes and tables are appended which facilitate the use of the catalogues by the professed numismatist. Reference from the lists to the coins on the plates is fully provided for, and counter-reference from particular types to the lists is not left a matter of difficulty.

'The Types of Greek Coins' is a work which is less purely and dryly scientific. Nevertheless, it takes high rank as proceeding upon a truly scientific basis at the same time that it treats the subject of numismatics in an attractive style and is elegant enough to justify its appearance in the drawing-room. A brief historical introduction supplies a lucid and well-condensed summary of certified facts as to the origin and spread of coinage, the ancient processes of coining and stages of technical and artistic development, the varieties of coins of autonomous cities, of kings, of the joint issues of confederations, and the monetary relations between mother cities and their colonies. Incidental notices occur of the progress of discovery in numismatic science, sufficient in themselves, though they will after all give the reader but an imperfect sense of the profound and prolonged labours of generations of students, of which he is here enabled to enter so easily and agreeably into the fruits. Sixteen autotype plates reproduce with marvellous reality more than six hundred types of picked specimens of coins in every style, from the cabinets of the British Museum and other collections. These are discussed in the text, more particularly on the side of mythological interest and artistic style, the points of view insisted on by Mr. Gardner, as Disney Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge, in lectures of which this book contains the substance. One additional illustration would have been welcome—such a map as that which was attached by the late Col. Leake to his great work, exhibiting all the Greek cities which coined money. The distribution of these, especially about the coasts, from the extreme west of the Mediterranean to the remotest shores of the Euxine, is visible testimony to the activity and geographical scope of Hellenic enterprise and commerce. Again, the dependence of the weights of the Greek coins on the

standards of Babylon and Phœnicia is witness as conclusive for an intercourse in remote ages which has other traces, even more significant, in the affiliation of the Hellenic alphabet and the decorative details of archaic Hellenic pottery. It is one of the general advantages of the study of archaeology that it gives a sense of tangible reality, so to speak, to what otherwise may be the somewhat evanescent impressions of ancient history as derived exclusively from literature. Nineveh and Babylon are believed in, now that we are in familiar contact with their mighty works, with a vividness unknown to former generations; and to handle a few genuine coins of extinct potentates and populations brings them back to the imagination quite as effectively as the sight of rows of colossal human-headed bulls or the storied bronze of enormous palace gates. Croesus is almost discredited as a veritable Lydian monarch by the hazy romance which Herodotus composes, in defiance of chronology, as to his intercourse with Solon; but he is redeemed for history and becomes a mark of an epoch when the investigation of the origin of coined money is found to lead us inevitably to Sardis. By the same process no unimportant substantiality accrues even to Pheidon of Argos as reputed regulator of Peloponnesian weights and measures; and the great Athenian legislator is relieved in like manner from the mistrust that clings to the contested story, if not to the very personality, of Lycurgus. The exceptionally reduced standard of the Attic silver coins is present evidence of the heroic measure by which Solon emancipated the stagnant energies and hopelessly mortgaged lands of Attica, and obtained a basis for the momentous fortunes of his democratical institutions. From the point of view of art Mr. Gardner arranges the coins in six periods, corresponding with six stages of development of Greek sculpture: early and late Archaic, early and late Fine, early and late Decline. He remarks that the most obvious reaction of sculpture upon coinage is recognizable as due to Polyclethus, who had attained his acme before the marvellously sudden culmination of the art by the genius of Phidias had had time to produce a widely diffused effect. It is most agreeable to be able to commend this beautiful, instructive, and conscientiously executed work to favourable public reception without a word of qualification. The author has correctly appreciated a requirement and fulfilled it admirably.

To his exhaustive works on the church bells of Devon and Somerset the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe has now added a similar quarto volume, copiously illustrated, on *The Church Bells of Gloucestershire* (Exeter, Pollard). By the aid of an "innumerable company of kind helpers," including many adventurous ladies, who ascended turrets, tower staircases, and even ladders both inside and outside roofs, Mr. Ellacombe has been enabled to record the inscriptions on all the parish church bells of the county last named, together in most cases with the diameter of each bell. Gloucestershire, including Bristol, contains about 1,600 bells, of which three rings are of twelve members each, one of these being in the noble tower of St. Mary Redcliffe. The inscriptions are given in Roman capitals or in early English according to the originals, and, as might be expected, some of those of pre-Reformation date would hardly meet the approval of the Evangelical Alliance. At Ampney Crucis we find: "Protege pura pia Quos convoco virgo maria," which has been translated:—

Pure, gracious Virgin, take unto thy care  
All those whom I may call together here;

while at Bristol Cathedral we have appeals to SS. Clement and Margaret to pray for us. Gloucester Cathedral, which is rich in mediæval bells, has one with the rhythmical inscription, "Sum Rosa pulsata mundi maria vocata," and on another is "Me fecit fieri Conventus nomine Petri," that cathedral having been formerly the Benedictine monastery of St. Peter. This bell

used to be rung by six men standing in the choir. At St. Swithin's, Leonard Stanley, one bell is in honour of the angel Gabriel, another of St. Lawrence, and a third, though so late in date as 1678, "In honorem St. Petri"; while a fourth of the same year is soundly Protestant, "Lord by thy might keepe us from Poopes and Hypocrite, 1678." At St. Lawrence's, Stroud, we have, "The public raised us with a liberal hand, we come with harmony to cheer the land, 1815." We cannot attempt to define the contents of this handsome volume, which with its numberless engravings, its accounts of bell-founders, of bellringers' guilds and their ordinances, its pages of quotations from the poets on bells, its extracts from old documents, including churchwardens' accounts, must prove of singular interest to the lover of campanology.

The fifteenth volume of Major-General Cunningham's *Archæological Survey of India* has just been issued, and contains a very interesting report of his tour (in 1879-80) in the provinces of Bihar and Bengal from Patna to Sunargaon, a distance, west to east, of more than 400 miles. In the course of this tour General Cunningham was able to inspect many ancient sites which had previously either not been seen at all, or had been only sketchily (often erroneously) described. Thus he especially notes the curious rock of Jāhngira, in the middle of the Ganges, and gives (with useful plans) a detailed account of the ancient city of Gaur or Laknauti, with copies of inscriptions translated by the late Mr. Blochmann. He gives also good notices of Bikrampur, and of the old and now deserted ruins of Sunargaon, once the capital of Lower Bengal.

M. CH. E. DE UJFALVY has published in Paris a beautiful and interesting illustrated work, *Les Cuivres Anciens du Cachemire*, being a description of the collections made by him in his late visit to the Happy Valley. The author, Mr. Purdon Clarke, of the South Kensington Museum, and Mr. De Forest, an American painter, have bought up all brass vessels on which they could lay their hands, and the stock is said to be now exhausted. It had never occurred to previous travellers to pay attention to these specimens of native art.

*The School of Art Series of Drawing Copy-Books. — Geometry.* Parts I. to VI. (Walker & Co.)—These diagrams have been prepared by Mr. E. Sweeting, who instructs a Board school at Hammersmith. To each figure are attached directions for its use. We presume the young gentlemen in Mr. Sweeting's charge are likely to require instruction of the kind in question, which comprises definitions of the first and second grades. The sixth part deals with solid figures. We fear the upper vanishing lines of the block in fig. 1 would not meet on the horizon or anywhere else. No doubt this defect was due to an accident in delineating those lines. The work may be useful to humble practitioners.

#### THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.

20, Langham Place, July 10, 1883.

I OBSERVE from a paragraph in your last issue that a deputation of artists and others, interested in the monument of the late Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral, are proposing to wait on the Prime Minister to urge on him the expediency of its completion and removal to another site in the church. Before, however, going further in the matter, it certainly seems it would be advantageous to ascertain, as nearly as may be possible, what Mr. Stevens's own ideas on the subject were.

As it happens, I made the arrangement with Mr. Lowe, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, by which the funds were advanced which enabled Mr. Stevens to erect the memorial in St. Paul's, and as all the moneys were paid to him through the agency of the late Mr. Collmann, on my certificates, I was in constant direct communication

with him and Mr. Collmann regarding every detail of its erection. During the whole time I never heard one word of complaint, either directly or indirectly, as to the change of position. On the contrary, the impression left on my mind was that in some respects he preferred the present position to that originally assigned to it. At all events, he loyally accepted the change, and seemed to think it gained in dignity by having a chapel exclusively devoted to it, where it could not at any future time be interfered with by any competing monuments.

Before its erection was commenced, I urged on him the expediency of placing it further east in the chapel, where I thought it would be better seen and the light from the one window would fall on it in a more agreeable manner. He, however, preferred the central position in which it now stands, and he constructed it in such a manner as to render any subsequent change of site nearly impossible. All the parts are bonded together with metal dowels, bedded in cement, so that it cannot possibly be taken to pieces again and re-erected in another place. If moved at all, it must be *en bloc*, and it is very doubtful whether the vaults of the crypt are sufficiently strong to support without injury so large a mass moving over them. Mr. Penrose's opinion on the subject would be most valuable.

With regard to the equestrian statue of the duke, which Mr. Stevens designed as the crowning and most important feature of his monument, there seems no doubt that it, or some equally important feature, is indispensable for its completion and to save it from its present truncated appearance. I cannot profess any great admiration for the "horse and his rider" as modelled by Mr. Stevens, but neither I nor any one else is able to judge of what its effect would be when placed in the position for which it was designed. As the model is in the cathedral and could be repaired and placed on the top of the monument for a couple of hundred pounds, it seems a pity the experiment should not be tried. If it is not successful nothing would be easier than to remove it, and no harm would be done except the sacrifice of 200*l.*, which ought not to be grudged for a monument which has cost already upwards of 25,000*l.*

The removal of the wooden screen which now encloses the chapel and hides the monument from the nave would no doubt be a great improvement and easily effected. The filling the window behind it with painted glass, if judiciously done, would also be most advantageous to the effect. The principal light ought to fall on the front towards the church. At present it is behind it, and interferes painfully with the effect of the monument as seen from the nave.

Without attempting any change of site, I am convinced that by attending to these and other details all can be effected that is needful to render this monument, if completed, worthy of the illustrious duke in whose honour it was erected, and of the artist who designed it.

JAS. FERGUSON.

\*\*\* Mr. Fergusson's position as the deputy of Mr. Lowe, and his personal courtesy in discharging an unpleasant office, explain the discrepancy between the language used by Alfred Stevens to him and to others about the change of the position of the Wellington monument. To us Stevens more than once protested most emphatically against the alteration. He "loyally accepted" the change, or rather he submitted to what seemed the inevitable, and he was too proud and too sensitive to complain in vain. No one knew better than Stevens that he had long been in a false position with regard to his master work, and had our distinguished correspondent been an independent spectator he must needs have recognized the sardonic temper of the sculptor. Several witnesses have testified to Stevens's real sentiments. It is notorious that long suffering and abundant disappointments had broken his

spirits, increased a constitutional *laissez faire* which affected his temperament in all matters except the practice of his art, and, in his later days, induced submissiveness which bespoke a morbid and an exhausted mind. If our correspondent is rightly informed about the bonding together of the mass, that will facilitate the desired removal *en bloc*. The floor can readily be strengthened. Mr. Fergusson will find very few artists who prefer the present position of the monument—even with picturesque accompaniments of coloured glass, &c.—to the original site under one of the great arches of the nave of St. Paul's. As to the impression left on Mr. Fergusson's mind by Stevens's omission to protest against the huddling up of his work, we, in fact, do not need the sculptor's word at that time. He designed the monument for the nobler position, and he knew what he was about. The truncating of the design affected Stevens the more deeply because it sinned against architectural, sculptural, and historical precedents innumerable, and ruined the expressiveness, and made ridiculous the motive as well as the composition, of the Wellington monument. Stevens ridiculed to us and to others the ignorance of those he called his "mentors," and to us and other critics he appealed for justice from the future. In thus protesting we fulfil our duty to his memory.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

To our previous notices of the memorial by artists and students of art concerning the removal of the Wellington monument from the Consistory Court, St. Paul's, let us add that it is hoped the Royal Academy and other metropolitan artistic constituencies will take corporate action in the matter, and in conjunction with such provincial societies as the Liverpool Art Club, the Nottingham Art Club, and art societies at Manchester and Sheffield, address the Premier directly, or otherwise appeal to the Government. The manifest intention of the nation to honour the duke with a monument in a public place, the beauty of the memorial itself, and the labours of the self-sacrificing sculptor need no longer to be disregarded. Sheffield is the place where Stevens's powers first found employment on an extended scale, and is among the towns interested in his honour. If it is true that Stevens would have been elected a member of the Royal Academy but for a misunderstanding as to the spelling of his name, the leading art society is the more bound to atone for the error of some of its members and exert itself in honour of the real Simon Pure. We have always been puzzled to account for the supineness of Parliament, which allowed 25,000*l.* or thereabouts to be wasted in filling up the Consistory Court with invisible sculpture.

SIR FREDERIC LEIGHTON has resigned the command of the Artists' Corps of volunteers, which he has so long, zealously, and honourably held. Major R. W. Edis, after energetic and successful performance of duty in all the grades from the ranks upwards, has succeeded the P.R.A. in the colonelcy of this regiment.

THE Dover Congress of the British Archaeological Association will begin on Monday, the 20th of August. Among the places likely to be visited are the Maison Dieu, St. Martin's Priory, St. Radigund's Abbey, St. James's Church, at Dover; Deal, Sandwich, Richborough, Walmer, Lynton, Saltwood Castle, Hythe, and Canterbury. At the close of the Congress a supplementary visit to Calais will be arranged.

PROF. COLVIN, as we anticipated, has been nominated by the Trustees of the British Museum Keeper of the Prints in succession to Mr. Reid, and the appointment only needs the formal sanction of the Treasury. When the new wing (now in course of construction) is taken possession of, the department will be completely reorganized. Prof. Colvin, however, will remain at Cambridge until he has completed

the catalogue of the pictures in the Fitzwilliam Museum and seen the new Museum of Archaeology in the University, the creation of which is greatly due to his exertions, fairly in working order. It will, therefore, be October or November before he will undertake the duties of his new post.

THE picture by Mantegna recently acquired for the National Gallery (see *Athen.* No. 2904, p. 804), representing 'Samson and Delilah,' has been hung in Room XIII., where it is likely to make a considerable impression.

THE annual report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has been published, and, in addition to notes on the increase of this valuable collection, which we have already published, states that 50,938 visitors have been admitted during the first five months of the present year. This is an unprecedented number. On Whitsun Monday 5,690 persons visited the gallery.

THE prize works sent in competition for medals are now on view in the South Kensington Museum. They occupy part of the new Library Buildings.

AN exhibition of embroideries by the School of Art-Needlework (Exhibition Road, S.W.) has been opened at the Mansion House. The collection comprises a considerable proportion of acceptable examples of skill applied under proper guidance, and illustrates the progress of exercises in search of good coloration.

MR. WOOD returned last week from Ephesus, where he carried on excavations on the site of the Temple of Diana from March 28th to June 15th, with the exception of a long interruption caused by the necessity of going to Constantinople for a fresh firman—a business that consumed quite six weeks of most precious time. The hot weather, which set in towards the end of May, and the presence of water in the excavations have caused a suspension of the work till the autumn, when Mr. Wood hopes to resume. In the recent excavations he has only found a few fragments of sculpture from the pediment at the east end of the temple, but on resuming the exploration in the autumn he has hopes of finding valuable remains of the superstructure of the temple, and possibly more of the sculptured drums of columns. At present, he says, brigandage is rampant between Smyrna and Aidin, and work in the open can only be carried on by those who are well guarded. Mr. Wood was obliged to have four *cavasses* well armed, and many of the natives considered that number insufficient, as there are bands of brigands in the country numbering as many as twenty.

M. IDRAC, whose 'Mercure invente le Caducée' was the most striking piece of sculpture in the *Salon* of 1879 (see *Athen.* No. 2695, p. 800), and whose 'Salammbô' distinguished the like gathering of 1881, has been successful in the *concours* for the commission to execute the equestrian statue of Étienne Marcel in the pavilion of the Hôtel de Ville, Paris. M. Frémiet came second in the number of the votes on this occasion.

AN exhibition of drawings by modern artists is to be held next year in the École des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

THE great medal of honour in the exhibition at Berlin has been awarded to M. Wauters, the Belgian artist, for his portraits.

THE Italian journals record the death at Florence of Signor de Fabris, the architect employed on the restoration of the façade of Sta. Maria del Fiori, a work which is nearly finished.

In the course of his researches for his forthcoming monograph on Matteo Civitate, M. Ch. Yriarte has recently made a discovery of some important and hitherto unknown work of the master. Happening to go into the *magazzino* of the Bargello to examine a recent acquisition,



his attention was caught by a Christ in marble (the head and shoulders only), which has strong resemblance to the style of Civitate. At his next visit to Lucca, for the purpose of prosecuting his investigations in the city where so much of Matteo's work is existing, he found a Christ—a Man of Sorrows—by the master, of undoubted authenticity and bearing a striking resemblance to the marble of the Bargello. On comparing the latter with a photograph of the Lucca work the identity of motive and execution was at once apparent. The marble bust will be removed from the magazzino and placed in the galleries of the Bargello to which the public is admitted.

THE American excavations at Assos have come to an end, the firman having expired. The last important work done was in the Street of Tombs, the greater part of the plan of which has been made out. Many sarcophagi seem to have been opened from time to time, and fresh bodies put in above those first buried.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—Revival of 'La Gazza Ladra.'

No sound argument against Rossini's 'La Gazza Ladra' can be founded on the circumstance that the opera was permitted to lie undisturbed on the shelf for a period of fourteen years. Many other operas of far greater merit have endured and are enduring similar neglect. It would be equally unreasonable to presume that a revulsion in public taste is about to take place because Covent Garden Theatre was crowded last Thursday week, and a typical Italian opera of the old school was received with immense applause. The occasion was attractive simply because Madame Patti was to appear in an unhackneyed part, and this is an event of considerable rarity. The spread of Wagnerian principles has had nothing to do with the decay of the florid school of opera. This style had become rococo long before the production of 'Lohengrin,' the dramatic genius of Meyerbeer and Verdi having revolutionized matters effectually without the intervention of the Bayreuth master. In proof of this it would be easy to quote opinions written ten or even twenty years ago with reference to works of the calibre of 'La Gazza Ladra.' To compare great things with small, the majority of Handel's oratorios are hopelessly out of date, notwithstanding the abiding favour in which a few of them are held; so the impregnable position of 'Il Barbiere' only serves to give emphasis to the fact that other Italian operas of the same period have lost their vitality. Indeed, the stock of ideas on which Rossini and his contemporaries worked was so limited that every number in 'La Gazza Ladra,' for example, recalls others by the same hand in which the composer's idiosyncrasy is displayed in precisely the same manner. The brilliant use of the orchestra in his overtures and accompaniments, and the beauty and expressiveness of the melody whenever the dramatic situation suggests something beyond tonic and dominant harmonies and meaningless *floriture*, show the latent genius which eventually freed itself from the mannerisms of the time. The trio in the first act, the prison duet, and the airs allotted to Pippo redeem 'La Gazza Ladra' from absolute commonplace, but the opera

as a whole is wearisome and monotonous. Its revival at Covent Garden afforded a further proof, if any were needed, that the singers of the present day are unable to cope with music of this description. With two brilliant exceptions the principal performers slurred over the endless "divisions" in a manner that was ludicrous, if not painful. The exquisite vocalization of Madame Patti and the splendid voice and fine delivery of Madame Scalchi made considerable amends for the shortcomings of the others, and the general performance under Signor Bevignani was commendable. On the other hand, the stage business was incredibly bad, and the reputation of the Royal Italian Opera for excellence in this department is being rapidly forfeited. The promised revival of Wagner's 'Flying Dutchman' last Tuesday was postponed until Monday next on the ground of the illness of Signor Ravelli, who was to have played the part of Erik.

### Musical Society.

THE last operatic concert of the season took place in the Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon. The whole of the principal artists of the Covent Garden company, together with the orchestra and chorus, took part in the programme, which was of the usual character and calls for no remark.

THE second of the three subscription concerts by the pupils of Madame Sainton-Dolby's Vocal Academy, which was given at Steinway Hall on Thursday afternoon of last week, was fully as successful as that which had preceded it. We have before spoken of the excellent results shown at these concerts; many of Madame Sainton's pupils have already taken honourable positions among our vocalists. The programme of the last concert, besides several solos, included two pleasing part songs for female choir by Madame Sainton, and Reinecke's cantata for female voices, 'The Enchanted Swans.' M. Sainton conducted, as usual.

THE Kensington Choral and Orchestral Society gave a concert in Kensington Town Hall last Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mr. William Buels, when Mr. Alfred R. Gaul's cantata 'The Holy City' (composed for the last Birmingham Festival), and Mendelssohn's "Hear my prayer," were included in the programme.

A CHAMBER concert of the students of the Royal Academy of Music was given last Saturday evening. The programme included several new compositions, among them being a movement from a Pianoforte Sonata in G, by Miss Annie Daymond; a song, 'The Task of the Flower,' by Miss Dora Bright; and two songs, 'The Child's Grief' and 'The Village Maid,' by Mr. G. J. Bennett.

A CONCERT in aid of the funds of the Royal College of Music was given in the Guildhall on Monday afternoon. The programme, in which some of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera and other well-known performers took part, was of a miscellaneous character, and entirely without musical interest. It is said, however, that the proceeds reached nearly 1,000*l.*, and the occasion may have been one of those when the end justified the means.

THE other concerts of the present week have been few and unimportant, and the season is virtually over. Merely formal record is required of the miscellaneous benefit concerts given by Mdlle. Luisa Marziali on Monday afternoon, and Mr. Griffin on Friday afternoon, both in Messrs. Collard & Collard's concert-room, and of that of Signor Carlo Ducci, which takes place this afternoon at the Royal Academy of Music.

MR. J. S. CURWEN, President of the Tonic Sol-fa College, has just returned from a tour undertaken with the object of studying the condition of music teaching in elementary schools on the Continent. By the courtesy of the various authorities Mr. Curwen conducted his investigations in Cologne, Munich, Vienna, and Basle. He will compile a report.

WE have much pleasure in welcoming the appearance in a complete form of the series of papers on 'Form or Design in Music,' by Miss Oliveria Prescott, which originally appeared in the columns of the *Musical World*, and are now published, with revisions and extensions, by Messrs. Duncan Davison & Co. There are very few books in our language from which the student can obtain a clear idea of the chief forms of musical composition; and Miss Prescott's little volume will, therefore, be found of great use to teachers. She deals not only with instrumental, but also with vocal music; and while it was from its very nature impossible that the subject could be exhaustively treated within the limits that the author has allowed herself, her book is not only fairly complete, but carefully written and, we believe, thoroughly trustworthy.

## DRAMA

*Andrea the Painter, Claudia's Choice, Orestes, Pandora's Plays.* By Ross Neil. (Ellis & White.)

IT is, perhaps, unreasonable in the case of a writer who has done good work to expect improvement. Some disappointment is, however, pardonable when it is seen that talent which has forced recognition has in its first essays disclosed not only its nature, but its limits. The earliest plays of Mr. Ross Neil are practically the best. No sense of absolute shortcoming is conveyed by his latest volume, but the feeling inspired is that the dramatic mine has been sufficiently worked, and that instead of assigning to every powerful story on which he lights a dramatic clothing, Mr. Ross Neil might with advantage strike out another line. He has given us his 'Harold the Dauntless,' and it is pardonable to ask him for a 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' However distasteful may appear our suggestions to a writer who has received a singular amount of encouragement, the comparison we establish must at least be regarded as sufficiently honouring. As one of those by whom the appearance of Mr. Ross Neil was welcomed, we have sought and even striven to like the new plays he now supplies, and have failed. His correct and fluent verses and his very modern views are unavailing in the case of a legend like that of Pandora, and inadequate in that of a tragedy such as 'Orestes.' When he comes to mediæval times Mr. Ross Neil is less unhappy, and his play of 'Claudia's Choice,' the date of which is assumably the closing years of the Stuarts, is satisfactory. A pleasant and sympathetic story, that might without difficulty be set upon the stage, is in this agreeably told. The change wrought by the transforming touch of love can scarcely be described more pleasantly than in verses such as the following, spoken by a plebeian lover pleading his cause to a highborn damsel:—

From that hour forth  
Unto myself I was changed. Whate'er I sought  
To be, or do, or think of, from that hour  
A face was hov'ring still 'twixt me and me

And a fair possible smile—as fair and faint  
As the first ray of moonlight that at eve  
Kisses the sea, ere yet the stars have risen—  
But ne'er to be forgot.

The "but" in the last line seems wrong, and the sense would be more plain if the phrase were "Never to be forgot." Still, the verses are pleasant and appropriate. It may be doubted, however, whether anything less Greek in spirit than the dialogue between Electra and Orestes after the death of Clytemnestra has found its way into literature:—

ELEC. Saw'st thou the queen?

ORES. I saw her, yea.

ELEC. Where is she? tell me—where?  
ORES. (*laughing wildly*). Where! How am I to know? In the air perchance—

Close-hoivering o'er my head, or at my hand,  
How should I know where they be that are killed?

ELEC. Killed! What is this you mean? What have you done?

ORES. Did I not say she was killed? and killed she is;

Yet that she is, is strange—for, as I think,  
My purpose it was not.

ELEC. What have you done?

ORES. I know not, nor know aught save only this—

Since I went hence I have been mad; the gods,  
Being angry with my anger, willed it so.  
And who indeed would not have been made mad  
To see her weep and wail upon his corse,  
And kiss, and finger over his dead breast,  
To find his wounds and cleanse them with her tears?  
Would you not too have done it?

ELEC. What? say what.

ORES. And yet methinks to kill her I meant not—  
Not even then; 'twas but to pluck her off  
Her paramour's heart I touched her—and forgot  
That in the hand I raised a dagger was.  
I say I meant it not—so with that word  
I may defy you, Heavens, to your worst.

Apart from the emasculation of one of those great legends which men have seldom touched except with reverent hands, Mr. Ross Neil seems himself degraded with the story he degrades. Instances of what Lamb called "prose and worse" are surely afforded when the words "I meant not to kill her" are rendered poetic by being tortured into "to kill her I meant not," and "in the hand I raised there was a dagger" becomes "in the hand I raised a dagger was." Mr. Ross Neil will do well to leave classic subjects for the future untouched; he will do even better to direct his attention to an entirely new order of work.

### THE WEEK.

GAIETY.—Appearance of Madame Sarah Bernhardt as *Fédora*.

The representations of Madame Sarah Bernhardt have been confined to the one character of *Fédora* in which her appearance was made. Her intention of playing in Scribe's drama of '*Valérie*' the title rôle created by Mdlle. Mars, and of giving in '*Pierrot Assassin*' a specimen of her powers in pantomime, has been abandoned. Judging by the reports received from various quarters, no great loss has attended the withdrawal of a portion at least of the programme originally contemplated. As the company with which Madame Bernhardt travels is not strong enough to permit of her essaying any character belonging to the romantic drama, the public may resign itself to an arrangement which is more satisfactory from the histrionic standpoint than the dramatic. With few claims to be considered a great or even a good

drama, '*Fédora*' answers at least the purpose with which it was written, that, namely, of furnishing Madame Bernhardt with an opportunity of showing the varying aspects of her talents. In '*Hernani*' the haunting, imaginative, and profoundly poetical character of her powers is seen to highest advantage; in '*Adrienne Lecouvreur*' what is most subtly caressing and alluring is put most strongly in evidence. Neither in *Doña Sol*, however, nor in *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, in *Phèdre* with its fateful solemnity, nor in *Gilberte Sartorys* with its unequalled display of feminine petulance, sorcery, and charm, are the full value of Madame Bernhardt's method and the full measure of her powers so obvious as in *Fédora*. The influence of Madame Bernhardt over the public which flocks to see her is irresistible. Some allowance must be made for the propensity of people to follow each other like the "moutons de Panurge." That admiration for Madame Bernhardt has passed beyond the stage of caprice and is now deeply rooted is, however, abundantly proven. In the case of an actor so great even as Signor Salvini a single season sufficed to sate public curiosity, and a second experiment was a failure. Madame Bernhardt has, on the contrary, taken a firm hold on the public, and is now, after the novelty is worn off her acting, more popular than she was on her first appearance. Whether Madame Bernhardt possesses in the highest or even a high degree the tragic intensity with the possession of which Rachel is credited, is hard to say. Within certain limits, however, her empire is supreme. No opportunity for comparison even is afforded. Her performance of *Fédora* is in itself enough to entitle her to careful consideration. No equally striking manifestation of the actor's art has been made within recent memory. Effective support was afforded in one or two prominent characters. M. Pierre Berton failed to commend himself to the English public. His acting is crude. It is, however, charged with genuine passion, and the character exhibited is natural and realizable. The closing scene, in which the actor clutches by the throat the woman whose treachery he has now for the first time discovered, and dashes her head once and again on the ground, is brutal. Whether such proceedings are to be tolerated in art is a matter to be argued out on general grounds apart from any individual instance. According to the theory of modern art such realism is acceptable. In the present case it may at least be urged that the intention of the author is carried out. In more than one scene M. Pierre Berton was of high service to Madame Bernhardt, and the species of opposition between two natures which, in spite of extreme diversity, have much in common, was signally effective. Mdlle. Marie Kolb assigned much vivacity to the part of the Comtesse Olga, and M. Vois was an acceptable Jean de Sirieux.

### Dramatic Gossip.

To the theatres which have been closed must be added the Globe and the Folies Dramatiques, at both of which houses performances were summarily arrested. The St. James's will close on Saturday next, and reopen on the 17th of September with the present programme. At

this house, however, a new piece by Mrs. Burnett and Mr. W. H. Gillette, to be entitled '*Esmeralda*,' is in preparation.

A SERIES of performances under the direction of Mr. Carton will commence at the Crystal Palace on the 26th inst. It will comprise '*Ruy Blas*,' '*She Stoops to Conquer*,' '*The Honey-moon*,' '*Imprudence*,' and '*The Merchant of Venice*.' In the piece last named Mr. Hermann Vezin will be Shylock; Mr. Paulton, Launcelot Gobbo; Miss Compton, Portia; and Mr. Carton, Gratiano.

THE first production of '*Cromwell*,' by M. Victor Hugo, at the Odéon will, it is supposed, take place in January next. In answer to the appeal of M. Vacquerie, M. Hugo has consented to make some modifications in the play. M. Lafontaine, it is now decided, will play the Protector.

A ONE-ACT piece in verse, entitled '*Mdlle. du Vigeau*,' has been produced at the Théâtre Français. Its author hides herself behind the pseudonym of "Simone Arnaud." The scene of the action, which deals with the loves of Condé and "la belle du Vigeau," as she was then known, is laid at the Hôtel Rambouillet, and introduces many well-known frequenters of that "temple of taste." M. Delaunay is Condé; M. Joliet, Voiture; M. Laroche, Gassion; Mdlle. Barthelet, the heroine; and Mdlle. Lloyd, La Marquise de Rambouillet.

'*Œdipe Roi*,' translated by Jules Lacroix from Sophocles, has been given at the Comédie Française, with M. Mounet-Sully as Œdipe, M. Maubant as Tirésias, M. Dupont-Vernon as Créon, and Madame Lerou as Jocaste.

MDLLE. BLANCHE PIERSON, whose recent performances in London in '*Le Nabab*' and '*Odette*' are well remembered, has signed an engagement with the Comédie Française. She will, however, before making her appearance in the Rue Richelieu, play at the Vaudeville the heroine of a new comedy by M. Sardou.

AMONG forthcoming revivals at the Comédie Française is Scribe's famous drama '*Bertrand et Raton*,' the first production of which dates back to 1833. M. Thiron will play the Comte Bertrand de Rantzeu; M. Barré, Raton-Burkenstaff; and Madame Lloyd, Marie Julie.

MDLLE. JEANNE GRANIER will shortly, it is said, undertake the management of the Bouffes Parisiens.

It will surprise most readers to know that M. Bouffé, the famous actor, is still living. He is in his eighty-fourth year, and has been, it is said, selected to receive the cross of the Legion of Honour.

THE Gymnase Dramatique will be the first Parisian theatre to adopt the electric system of lighting. Preparations with a view to its adoption are already in progress.

### MISCELLANEA

A *Spurious Archaism*.—Mr. Mason's interesting criticism on Coleridge's misuse of the word "uprist" (June 30th) has led me to turn to Morris's Glossary in vol. i. of the Aldine edition of Chaucer, 1866. I find there "*Uprist*, v. uprises, iv. 359, 1415. *Upriste*, ab. uprising, ii. 33, 193." In '*Troilus and Criseyde*,' to which the first reference is made, the sense of "uprist" seems to be exactly the same as in the quotation from the '*Knights Tale*.'

For also sothe as somme uprist o morwe, surely means, "For as true as sunrise to-morrow," "uprist" being in both passages a noun.

J. DIXON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. R. M.—W. E. H.—W. H. F.—C. M.—G. W.—C. A.—J. R. R.—H. W.—L. S.—A. H.—F. F.—A. W. S.—T. E.—received.  
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